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VOL. VIII NO. 60 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
13th March ..	Khyber ..	8946	
19th „ ..	Bremen ..	11540	extra
20th „ ..	Devanha ..	8902	
27 h „ ..	Morea* ..	10890	to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	884	
13th „ ..	Kalyan ..	8987	

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5878	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
12th March .	Taroba ..	East and South Africa; noon.
11th „ ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct:
18th „ ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	Hideaki ma	4021	27th Feb.	11th Mar.
Somedono Maru	..	8155	14th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar
Totomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3.00	25th mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—

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Allice Buildings.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arriva	Departure	Destination
Suma Maru	Tanizumi	26th Feb	15th Mar	Japan
Yodo Maru ..	S Arai	29th Feb	11th Mar	„
Shingo Maru.	S Ishiyama	1 h Mar	23rd „	„
Indus Maru.	R Yado	25th Mar.	8th Apl.	„
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar	„
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th Mar	5th Apl	„
Kofuku Maru	N. Wada	5 h Apr	19th April	„

For Freight apply to:—

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Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

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1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

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(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
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OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

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RUPCHAND KAPUR,
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

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(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
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M. S. Captain, Esq.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest allowed unless the sum accrued amounts Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
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Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886,

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

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A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

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The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

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CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hair [illegible] will convince the most sceptical.

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BOMBAY

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs,
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always received. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON
823-99, Holichakl Street,
Fort, Bombay

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.)

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—
Kathiawar.
[India.]

S. S. BOX BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and excesses of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

K. O. BOX 888, BOMBAY.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3½ yds × 54 in Rs 12 per piece

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 8½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. 5 per set
well polished and coloured
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

Beware for your Rupture

Numerous sufferers are yearly deceived by the specious pretence of Quacks who will so-called "Certain Cures" for Rupture in the guise of ointments, lotions, apparatus, etc., with fancy names. It is safe to say that there is not known medicine, whether applied externally or internally, which can possible cure Hernia. Dr. Brigl (known Herniotomist) says: Rupture is not a disease but a displacement due to an accident and the proper treatment is therefore purely Mechanical or Surgical.

Dr. J. D. (Lecturer, King's College, says: In Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

Geo. Chapman & Co.
TRUSS SPECIALISTS,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM
OF
OCCULITS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.
Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal London Ophthalmic Moorfielbs. Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, *i.g.* **Kryptok** and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and others Tinted lenses.

"CUNC"

Cures acute cases without **Copaiba, Santal Oil** or any internal medicines **Painless Positive Cure** in 4 days. Re. 1 and 2.

Try **KADI** *even where*
all your remedies fail. Cures with instan relief, worst cases of **Asthma Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc.
Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.
Price Re. **1-8-0.**

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*
A safe cure for **Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes. Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers,** etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1
of All Dealers or
Dastoor Specific Co.
Medows Street, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago
opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1909 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) cocoa Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muscatti Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

We secure the acme of comfort and appearance
Diomand Jubilee Washing COMPANY
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—REWARD Rs. 25.—Lost KACHHA CASH BOOK of St. 1976 at about 11 a.m. to-day while going in a Victoria from Kharakuna, Javeri Bazar to New Share Market. One who finds it and returns it to me will be given Rs. 25 as a reward.—SOMABHAI HIRACHAND, Share Broker. 9301

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSSOORIE—GRAND INDIAN HOTEL. (Near Savoy Hotel and the Band Stand in Library). The only First Class Indian Hotel on the Himalayas, Central locality (10 minutes' walk to the Municipal Gardens and Happy Valley), facing snow, electric light and water fitted. Well furnished airy rooms, excellent cuisine, home comforts and best service guaranteed. Terms exceedingly moderate. Rooms now being booked for season 1920. Please apply at once to the MANAGER, for full particulars in order to avoid disappointment. Telegrams: "EXCUISINE." 9243

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo list, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9281

WANTED—An ASSISTANT with experience of Accounts and general office routine. Salary Rs. 300 and free quarters. Apply Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9289

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., one thoroughly well up in the draughtsmanship of buildings and machinery will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, Shahpur House, Ahmedabad. 9177

WANTED—An Urdu knowing MUSALMAN UNDERGRADUATE for Social Work. Apply sharp stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum. 9292

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATES an UNDER-GRADUATES as teachers in a local school, may join at once or after 2 or 3 months. Good salary. Apply Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9233

WANTED—An Experienced ACCOUNTANT, preference will to given to one who has worked in a Limited concern good prospects. Write with best, salary expected to Bor No. 193, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9236

WANTED—An experienced and competent BOOK-KEEPER for a commercial firm. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply in own hand-writing enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9248

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill, who must be good working and well experienced in Weaving, Spinning, Engine and all departmental works. State fully age, qualifications, nationality, places where worked and salary required. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9244

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two LADY ASSISTANTS on Rs. 50. Apply Marina 2, Mansion; Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, Bombay. 9311

SHORTHAND TYPIST.—Wanted UNMARRIED, 3 years' agreement British Central Africa £150 per annum. Free quarters, and passage. Apply Post Box 79. 9304

REQUIRED.—A capable SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Salary up to Rs. 125. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJI & SONS, 70, Apollo Street, Fort. 9312

WANTED—TYPIST, accurate and neat (Lady preferred). Apply to C. KESHANI & CO., personally between 3 and 4 p.m. 24, Medows Street, Fort. 9294

WANTED.—2 JUNIOR CLERKS, well up in English. Pay Rs. 35 per month. With prospects. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9282

WANTED.—Energetic L. C. E. able to take up charge of building work in mofussil. Pay Rs. 150. Apply sharp to Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9195

WANTED IMMEDIATTLY—Lady or Gent. fast TYPIST by a Mercantile Firm, must have experience of office routine. Apply Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9283

WANTAD—Good TYPISTS, those with some knowledge of short-hand preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Bor No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9234

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, well conversant with business correspondence. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to J. PIROJSHA & CO., 47-B, Apollo Street, Fort. 9302

WANTED—An experienced GUNNER with a thorough knowledge of loading ships, salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9288

WANTED—Two CANVASSERS and one CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply by Post M. P. to D. M. c/o Bombay Co-operative Stores, Charni Road, Bombay. 9249

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A competent CLERK for office work with good handwriting. Sarary Rs. 35—40 to start with. Apply in own hand writing to The INDO BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9201

EXPERT SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST at substantial salary required for a large European Office, only those with good knowledge of English need apply. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9275

2 Quick and Accurate COPYING TYPISTS required for a large European Office. Commencing salary Rs. 60. Promotion according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9274

ADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm for secretarial work. salary according to ability. Must have experience. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 207. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9307

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED UNDERGRADUATE wishes working as Typist, correspondent or Accountant, beyond Office hours. Apply Box No 205, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 9297

A young graduate with considerable business experience acquired by four years stay in New York and long experience of the Indian market desires to work in New York as an agent or manager of an Indian firm. Excellent credentiale given. Write Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9291

WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENNIS COURT at or about Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill, twice or thrice weekly use tolerable. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9145

WANTED—A CHIMNEY for a factory, measuring 80' x 3' Write particulars and price to Box 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9179

FOR SALE,

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & Co., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ. Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE—ICE MAKING PLANT, practically new by The Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Output 2½ tons per day English Standard, Maker's certificate of condition Immediate delivery. Price Rs. 17,500. Specifications, plans etc. can be seen at INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9235

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 Back Spacer and Tab, Look and work like New Ruber Cover only, Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 197.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A STEAMER FOR SALE—Apply to C. KESHANI & CO., Merchants and Contractors, 24, Medows Street, Fort. 9293

FOR SALE.—Two Babcox and Wilcox BOILER, 24 N. H. P. 160 Pressr. Apply D. N. CHOONIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 9270

RARE OPPORTUNITY for PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS 2½" x 1½" Minute Camera by Jonathan Fallowfield, for Quick Sale. Apply S. V. SHAH, 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 9300

FOR SALE.—One DYNAMO with combine steam Engine, 250 Amps, 110 volts, 300 Revos with switch board, statrel complete Aply D. N. CHOONIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 9271

FOR SALE—Unique Opportunity to Mercantile Firms, BENTLEY'S NEW EDITION CODE, received last mail, selling cheaper. Apply HAJI NOORMAHOMED, Apollo Street. 9263

11 Lb. NEW THIN SKIN WALNUTS. HAZELNUTS, choicest fresh dessert apples, Rs. 6 each, 11 lbs. THIN SKIN ALMONDS Rs. 17. Prices with postage. DAR BROS., Srinagar, Kashmir. 8646

SWIFT LANDAULETTE CAR, 1916 model, 4 cylinder, 16/20 H. P., always driven by one driver in perfect ruuing order. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9066

JUST RECEIVED a consignment of:—Brass Oleo Plugs, Lodge Plugs, Stenney Wheels, Electrict Bulbs, Pumps, Hightension, Wire, N. P. Cycle Rims 28" x 1¼", Brooks Saddles, etc., For further particulars apply to S. H. MOOKERJEE & CO., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta; Tel. "COILROPES." 9245

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN about 1,000, sq feet. in Fort. Apply Box No. 206, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9303

TO BE LET.—Bhimpore, Dumas, "BRIGHTON PARK" large, furnished upper-storied Bungalow, Minton-tiled, six bed-rooms, halls, sitting-rooms, out-houses, large compound, water-tap. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, above Allahabad Bank, Hornby Road. 9262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.
Apply to:—
KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 9309

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORAJEE AND COMPANY.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 3368 in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Maganlal Virchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 9296

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harly Davidson MOTOR CYCLE with side car at best price.
Apply to
OOSMAN AHMED,
112, Cutlery, Bazar,
BOMBAY. 9252

THE JEEVANJEE PRESS & MFG. CO., LTD.

RETURN OF THE PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES.

(1ST DIVIDEND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a return of par value of shares has (Rs. 100) has been declared in this matter and that same may be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and from 1st day of April, 1920, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), except Sundays and Public Hoildays.

DHUNJISHAW MERWANJI CONTRACTOR,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9290

S. S. "SANTA MALTA."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo ex s. s. "SANTA MALTA," are hereby informed that the Steamer is due to arrive at Bombay on the 10th instant. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards will attend Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applications for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No Survey will be granted on packages removed from the landing shed or warehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the undersigned within 30 days of the arrival of the "SANTA MALTA" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corpn.
Bombay, 9th March, 1920. 9316

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE SHEET OF

The Central Bank of India, Limited.

AT THE 31ST DECEMBER 1919.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Our Depositiors have with us and we therefore owe them .. .. Rs.	9,57,72,200	To pay the Depositors as well as to redeem other liabilities, we have cash in hand .. .. Rs.	1,16,60,900
We have issued Drafts which have not been presented for payment .. .. „	21,000	There is also at credit of our account with other Banks and Moneys at call .. .. „	35,54,400
We have received for collection from our customers bills for their credit after realization.. .. .. .. „	10,03,000	We own Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Municipal Bonds, Exchequer Bonds and other securities which are worth at Market rate to-day.. .. .. .. „	3,25,47,500
		We have loaned sto our Customers on various kinds of securities, have discounted their bills, etc., and they therefore owe us .. .. „	5,43,29,400
		Amount of bills received from our clients for realization.. „	10,03,000
		Our officefurniture, stationery and other properties are worth .. .. „	1,84,400
			Rs. 10,32,79,600
	Rs. 9,67,96,200	We have therefore the total property amounting to .. Rs.	10,32,79,600
		With which to pay our liability of .. .. „	9,67,96,200
		Leaving a surplus of .. .. Rs.	64,83,400
		Add to this the reserve liability of our shareholders .. „	50,00,000
		Giving a net result of a surplus of Rs. 1,14,83,400 over our liabilities .. .. Rs.	1,14,83,400

STATEMENT OF BANK'S PROGRESS.

Period.	Bank's Subscribed Capital.	Bank's Paid-up Capital.	Current and Fixed Deposits.	Profits.	Dividends paid.	Reserve Fund.
Year ending 31st Decembr 1913	30,00,000	15,00,000	40,61,000	97,000	3 %	1,00,000
do. do. 1914	30,00,000	15,00,000	30,40,000	60,000	nil	1,00,000
do. do. 1915	30,00,000	15,00,000	50,30,000	76,000	4½%	1,00,000
do. do 1916	30,00,000	15,00,000	1,46,67,000	1,82,000	6%	1,60,000
do do. 1917	50,00,000	25,00,000	3,57,47,000	2,88,000	7½%	3,00,000
do. do. 1918	50,00,000	25,00,000	4,98,50,000	5,22,000	8½%	6,00,000
do. do. 1919	1,00,00,000	49,90,000	9,57,72,000	6,99,000	11o/o	14,00,000

S. K. POCHKHANAWALA,
CHIEF MANAGER.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effet from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking:—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 300 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scal will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junctions and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April, 1920, the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.
These rates are inclusive of terminal charg of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 8304

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF LAND, SITUATE AT NAWA PADA, THANA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a plot of land with Mangoe Trees, well and three bungalows standing thereon directly accessible from the Thana Station and about three minutes by Nawapada Road. Area about 16,000 square yards. High level, fine prospect Owner not bound to accept highest or any offer. Apply to the undersigned No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANDIA & Co.,
8961 Attorneys for the Owner.

BALING PRESSES FOR SALE.

THE following baling presses in charge of the Supply and Transport Corps are for sale. Particulars can be obtained from and all necessary references should be made to the OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE of the Supply Depots at the places where the presses are.

Tenders for the purchase of the presses will be received by the different Officers-in-Charge up to noon on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920.

The presses are located as follows:—
One at Agra, one (complete with oil Engine) at Bombay, one at Chaman, one at Sibi, one at Meerut, one at Lahore Cantonment one at Peshawar.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8706

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.
To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1644 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road.

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for this Estate and will be for 99 years from 1st May, 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.
Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 9150

NOTICE.

FOR
AUTOMOBILES, THEATRE, HOTEL
and
OTHER INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

FOR OUTRIGHT SALE.—A big piece of very valuable open land, admeasuring about twenty thousand sqr. yards on a heavily trafficked fashionable public road ideally suitable for Automobile or other similar Industrial Concerns. Prospective Bonafide buyers (no brokers) shall apply sharp to Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have, this day, REMOVED our Office from Alice Buildings to House No. 303 HORNBY ROAD, (Opp. J. N. PETIT LIBRARY).

NANAVATI VEVAINA & CO.,
Coal and Coke Merchants.
Bombay, 4-3-20. 9189

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY of His Excellency the Governor of Madras. 26 H. P. RENAULT; imported 1913; limousine body by Hooper & Co; London; a comfortable roomy car; sold as too big for Ootacamund. Price Rs. 10,000.
Apply to:—
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House, Madras.
9250

NOTICE.

AN APOLOGY.
TO
G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esyr.,

WITH REFERENCE to the letter appearing over the name A. M. Khan on page 8 of the issue of the "Advocate of India" of the 23rd Febrbuary, 1920, the Proprietors Manager and Editor of the "Advocate of India" say that in so far as the said letter either stated or in any way suggested that Mr G. E. D. Langley, Merchant of Bombay, an owner of the horse Billy Bawn, or his trainer or his jockey referred to in the said letter were in any way guilty of any impropriety in the running of the said horse, or that there was as a matter of fact at any time anything improper in the running of the said horse or any other horses belonging to Mr. Langley, the express their regret and state that there is not and never was any unreserved apologise for the appearance of the letter in the said issue of the "Advocate of India."

They further desire to express their acknowledgments to Mr. G. E. D. Langley for his acceptance of this apology and their statement to him that the said letter appeared in the "Advocate of India" in advertently.

Mr. Langley is hereby empowered to publish this letter and make such other use it, as to him may seem fit.

Per Pro. F. F. GORDON, Ltd.,
(Sd.) ROBERT C. ADAMS,
9167 Managing Director

NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

THE Government of India (Railway Board) consider it necessary to revive the Post of Coal Certifying Authority at Bombay, for Bombay and the Presidency. Industrial concerns and Bunkering Firms in Bombay should, therefore, submit their applications for special treatment in the supply of wagons for coal to the office of the undersigned at Fort Street, immediately opposite the General Post Office, Bombay.

Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
R. PEEL,
Bombay, 1st March, 1920. 9241

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 28th February, 1920.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1920.
By order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
9286

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

STEAMER IRANI will sail for the above port on or about the 16th instant, with general cargo and passengers. Special food arrangement for passengers. For freight, passage and other particulars please apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents, The Persian Gulf S. N. Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row.

9315 Fort.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LT.

NOTICE OF STATUTARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 22nd March, 1920, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of considering the Statutory report and transacting such business as under the provisions of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should or may be transacted thereat.

Dated Bombay, 9th March, 1920.

By order of the Board.

PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO., Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 123 of 1920.

Re KHURSHEDJI DADABHOY KHANSAHEB & CO., a firm carrying on business in Salt at Old Kazi Mohla otherwise known as Chukla Street, outside the Fort: adjudged Insolvents.

EXPARTE.—Messrs. Kimatram Dhramdas a firm: the Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Khurshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co., a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 9th March, 1920.

9313

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 139 of 1919.

BADRUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR, of Bombay, Kokani Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff

v/s.

(1) MUNSHI MAHOMEDALLY TUNGEKAR, (2) ABDULGAFOOR ALAM KHAN, (3) NAKHODA SHAHABUDDIN GHATTENY, (4) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM JITEKAR, (5) MAHOMED ISMAIL HAFIZ, (6) MAHOMED ISMAIL Curtey, (7) MAHOMED IBRAHIM CURTEY, (7) MAHOMED IBRAHIM HINDADE, (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM KHATKHATE, (9) MAHOMED MIA KALIL, or all of Bombay Kokani Mahomedan Inhabitants, Mushavirs or Directors of the Jumma Mosque of Bombay, on their own behalf and on behalf of the Kokani Jamat of the said Jumma Mosque of Bombay, (10) MAHOMEDALI KURESHI, (11) MAHOMED SHARIFF SHAIKH BHIKAN and (12) KAZI MAHOMED ISMAIL CHILMAI, of Bombay, Kokani Mahomedan Inhabitants Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge' Order herein, dated the 10th day of January, 1920, Notice under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given that the above Suit has been Instituted in this Honourables Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the Defendants 1 to 9 abovenamed on their own behalf and on behalf of the whole of the Kokani Jamat of the Jumma Mosque of Bombay and also against the 10th, 11th and 12th Defendants abovenamed praying:—

A. That it may be declared that the meeting of the Kokani Jamat of the Jumma Mosque of Bombay held on 29th day of September 1918 and all proceedings therein taken were void and inoperative according to law.

B. That it may be declared that the Defendants 11 and 12 are not properly elected and as such are not the Directors of the said Mosque.

C. That it may be declared that the Plaintiff notwithstanding the holding of the said meeting on the 29th day of September 1918 still continues to be Director of the said Mosque until such time as a proper and legal election is held.

D. The Plaintiff's costs of this Suit may be provided for.

E. That the Plaintiff may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require and that the hearing of the Suit has been fixed for 15th day of March 1920.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 6th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. MIRZA & MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

9295

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS BOMBAY.

and

COTTON AND SILK MILLS

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1, being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10924 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7084 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Sub-district of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—Piece of land situate at Mali Manjeri in Tukdi and Pottikdi Poona, Taluka Haveli, bearing Survey No. 17 admeasuring acres 2 Gunthas 24 and 3 (bighs) assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land and buildings of Shivlal Motilal, on the South by the Public Road going from East to West, on the North the land of Rana Laxman and on the West by the 1/3rd portion (of the land in the said Survey Nos.) belonging to the Narshinghji Mills, (2) Piece of Maharki Vatan land bearing Survey No. 18 being a Vatan to Mahar sadmeasuring 11½ acres Assessment (Nil) bounded on the East by the Vatan land of Maharas bearing Survey No. 19, on the South by the Public Road, on the West by Survey No. 17 and on the North by the river Mulla Nutha. Both pieces of land are subject to the Lease dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

8909

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GOVIND GANGADHAR KOPERKER, NARAYEN MORESHWAR GUMATKAR and WAMAN SITARAM JOSHI, all of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,296 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 826, New No. 13845, Old Survey Nos. 115-117 and New Survey Nos. 2/7030 and 1/7031, and bounded on the East by the Sleater Road, on the West by the property of Motilal Hurgovandas, on the North partly by the property of Jivraj Baloo Mills and partly by the property of Motilal Hurgovandas, on the South partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and partly by the property of Girdhar Ganeshdas, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3709, 3710, 3711 (1), 3711 (2), 3711 (3), 3711 (4), 3711 (5), 3711 (6), 3711 (7), 3711 (8), 3711 (9), 3711 (10), 3711 (11) and 3742, and Street Nos. 13, 14, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 6, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

9257

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIMAHOMED KAMRUDIN and TYABALI KAMRUDIN have contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersngned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the well, buildings, huts and all structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 5,426 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 238, New No. 3905, Old Survey No. 25 and New Survey No. 1/25, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4942 (2) and (3), 4943 (1) (2) and (3), 4944, 4945, 4946 (1) and (2), Street Nos. 270A, 270B, 271, 271A, 271B, 272, 273, 274 and 274A, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mingel Church, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the properties belonging to the temple of Shri Seetaladevi and other temples.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Purchaser's Attorneys.

9268

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. LAXMIDAS HARIDAS, has contracted to purchase from MIYA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI and MIYA AHMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Freehold Tenure, situated at Mingatwady, Ferguson Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay, together with the three chawls, messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,060 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the South by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on the West by the property of Assur Virji, on the North by a public passage and on the East by the property of Mohanlal Purshotam, and the said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Nos. 1038 (1), 1038 (2), 1038 (1B), 1038 (1C), Street Nos. 43 and 43AA, 43B and 43C, and are registered with the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 291, 591, 650, 651 and 213, New Nos. A/12297, 12602 and 13064, Old Survey No. 10 and New Survey Nos. 1/274, 1/2746.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

9285

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE ELECTRIC TABLE FANS GLASSWARE, ETC.

The property of a European Gentlemen.

On SATURDAY, the 13th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop No. 44-46 (opp. Messrs. Lipton's Ld.) at Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs artistic mirrored sideboard rich drawing room suite, mirror, door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing, dessing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, corner cabinets, easy chairs, electric table fans, screens, curtains, fancy teapoys, flower pots, glassware, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CAR, COUNTRY-BRED HORSE AND A SHIGRAM GHARRY.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. J. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 15th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Studbaker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)

1 Black country-bred horse.

1 Shigram Gharry.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH JEWELLERY SUCH AS NECKLACES, COLLARS, BRACELETS, RINGS, EAR-STUDS ETC., SET WITH REAL PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 15th March 1920 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable jewellery to dissolve the partnership of the firm.

The following, jewellery consisting of:—

Saree's pin set with diamonds and emeralds, pearl necklaces, diamond rings, pearl garland of one string, pearl bangles, ear-studs set with diamonds, Rose-rings set with diamonds and emeralds, diamond rings, pearl bangles, loose diamonds and rubies, etc.

The property of a Hindu widow lady:—Gold bangles, gold chain, pearl bangles, gold chain, pearl bangles, diamond rose and diamond ring. Catalogues will be published and the jewellery is on view.

N. B.—The intending purchasers are specially requested to have a look to the above-mentioned lot as they are of the best designs and rare to collect.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers,

Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCK-YARD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), two vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.

2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in. long working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch.

Length 130ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 136 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.

"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip, Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 10in.—15in.—26in. by 15in. stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—6ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch, length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.

Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by flying bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel buckheads into fore and after peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.

3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.

4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.

5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine, the balance will have to be paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS, Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine,

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co., Government Auctioneers.

Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1920.

8790

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 11th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Auction Sale of very valuable teak and blackwood plain and Carved Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, "Memington" No. 10 "Oliver" and "Empire" Typewriters, Large Chubb's Safe etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising Roberts dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, tapestry lined drawing room suite, Dewji Canji's Cabinets, Vito-phone machine, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, English ice chest, almost new No. 10 "Remington" typewriter, "Oliver" and "Empire" typewriters, large Chubbs safe suitable for office use, iron safes bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown press's, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, roll top writing tables, silver cabinets, open carved chiffonier, rich pictures, carpets, aluminum utensils, etc.

The property of W. Stratford Esq., of Bombay Fire Brigade and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece-Goods.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th March, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I. of Bhavnagar, in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS AND GENTLEMEN TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES AND DRAWING ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ltd., near the Churny Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Fretali Bondiera."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists on various subjects, comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well-known persons such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will this day, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 4 p.m. (B.T) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the building situate at the junction of Bazar Gate Street and Manordas Street, Fort, acquired from the Trustees of the Bhitia Mitra Mandal:—

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder Duty Paid Warehouse No 1, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of The Bombay Building materials Trading Co.:—

About 85 Casks Cement, the balance of a shipment of 250 casks cements.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PITHA STREET AND BARBER LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the owner of the building Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 161 Sy. Yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 241-241, New Nos. 5109 and 5110, old Survey Nos. 481-482 and New Survey Nos. 8995 situate within the Fort of Bombay at the junction of Pitha Street and Barber Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1396 and Street Nos. 5-7 Ward No. 1716 and Street No. 3 and bounded on or towards the West by the said Pitha Street, on or towards the East by the property of Navalbai Nowroji Garawala on or towards the North by the said Barber Street and on or towards the South by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the properties of Bhicaji Dadabhai Mullas Jiwanji Sorabji Darji Ruttonbai Maneckji and Sorabji Muncherji on which messuage tenements and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachand Devchand and his wife, Bai Laherbai alias Kessavbai, the Mortgages under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubdas Shivji and others of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgages of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th March, 1920, at 4-30 (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements chawls, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of part of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagee and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2227 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1628 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaichanker, Kanoa and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAVING STICKS AND TALCUM POWDER.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned.

30 cases each 5 gross shaving sicks.

10 cases each 5 gross Talcum Powder

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.

1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 15th March 1920, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni near the Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risks of Mr. Abdul Rehman Mahomed Hasan.

50 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 2/20s. 3, Chinaman Ticket flower tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The Bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Edward Sassoon Mills

Bombay, 10th March 1920

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wellesley House, Co-operage, opposite to the Bandstand, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, teapoys, electric hall lamp, telescope book cases, books, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sewing machine, hatstands aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on views 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE CHECK OF THE EDWARD MILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gali of the Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narayan Balvant and Sons and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Maganlal Kesarilal of Dadar Gali:—

1 bale Check of the Edward Mill No. 275, containing 100 pieces.

IMPORTANT TO STORES SUPPLIERS AND MILLS.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the Office concerned.

25 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and eleven sixteen inches barrel and thirteen-sixteen inch diameter.

51 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and five-eight inch barrel and three-fourth inch diameter.

50 cases each 50 gross Universal Winding Pieces seven inches lift.

The samples of the above goods can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HACK VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 9-30 in the Morning Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Morland Road near the Byculla Club at the stables of Taja Nura by order of Mr. Dawood Jetra Kharodia who is closing business.

14 Hack Victorias.

30 Horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale the balance being payable within three days of the sale.

Note—The purchaser of one Victoria and horse at the above auction will be allowed accommodation for one carriage and 2 horses in the above stable at the current rent.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 CASKS CEMENT HAND BRAND.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Khoja Alibhai Mitha at the place of the Improvement Trust—Dongri Street—Bhimpura, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Vora Salebhai Abdool Hoosein and Co.

38 casks cement hand brand (out of the 250 casks arrived per E. Kaiber).

P.S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—By order of Messrs. Coutts and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

300 cases California Lager Beer Pateo Brand; in Quarts and Pints.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERAJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable stores:—

a large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Alumunium Pig Metal Pewter Pig, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, Tape cotton old Canvas, Tin old Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantity of Dosootee, etc., etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers.

9214

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES AUSTRALIAN PICKLES.

On TUESDAY, the 12th March 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows St., by order of Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa and Son of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Behramji Edalji of Karachi.

500 cases Australian Pickles, in convinient lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery on next balance.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE PORCELAINWARE AND FANCY GOODS, CURIOS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the following enemy property belonging to certain officers and crew of the Prize Vessel "Franz Ferdinand."

Japanese porcelainware, curios, fancy goods cupboards, trays, cups and saucers, vases, figures, albums, rich screens, flans, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO., Bombay, 10th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

in aid of

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUNDS

Under the distinguished Patronage of their

Excellencies The Governor & Lady Lloyd.

Tuesday & Wednesday - March 16th & 17th

AT 9-30 p. m.

TWO PLAYS

By

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

"How he Lied to Her Husband"

And

"A Man of Destiny"

PLAYED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS.

Prices as Usual

Plan and Tickets at

S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRETIES

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE FIVE REEL FOX PHOTO PLAY

GLADYS BROCKWELL

in

"The Moral Law."

by E. Lloyd Sheldon.

"The Moral Law" is a play that has all the attractiveness that a drama could possess. A remarkable plot, characterized by swift moving action; a production that is filled with the atmosphere of wanton splendour.

Also a fine 2 Reel Comic,

A Delightful Entertainment !

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. **8 & 4** (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. **2**), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. **5** each.)

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing

NEXT WEEK

Third

FANTASTICS

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Who doesn't like a Sea Story ? Well, here is one of the best.

"The Sea Master."

There was a big, bluff skipper. There was also a charming little maid. The skipper took the maid to sea, and then—

LOVE ON THE OCEAN WAVES.

And not the sort of love associated with the river punt, either. This is a most hrilling story of the days when—

THE JOLLY JACK ROGER

Flew from the masthead of many a ship. If you want to learn how to look after No. 1 see this film.

DO YOU LIKE COMIC. ?

No need for exercise when you have seen this one :—

'Pete The Prowler.'

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD

PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

FOIULAR ATTRACTION

On their Minds

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

for a Positive Farewell Season.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME No. 5.

including

TSCHAIKOWSKIS'

Famous Overture

1812

4 with four painos 4

on the stage and a specially augumented orchestra.

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-45 p. m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT !

TO-NIGHT ! !

TO-NIGHT ! ! !

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in four reels.

The Cruel Step-mother

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LUKE—"Heap Big Chief." COMIC

Birds in the Shrubs (Coloured film)

Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

"Impossible Catherine."

GRAND CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

Shellar's Royal Circus

BEHIND CHARNI ROAD STATION.

ON SEA FRONT

100 ANIMALS) and (30 ARTISTS

All trained to perfection,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY ! !

The Biggest Show IN BOMBAY.

THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU

20 ITEMS AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

TIP TOP NUMBERS.

SEE OUR MONKEYS DRIVING A RAILWAY TRAIN

Balancing Trapeze Pulling a Rickshaw Riding Ponies, &c, &c.,

This Week

AT THE **Majestic**

The Great Indian Mithological Play.

JALANDHARA-VRINDA

JALANDHARA-VRINDA

JALANDHARA-VRINDA

Produced by the Hindoostan Cinema Film Manufacturing Company

Four Shows daily, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Coming Shortly,

Vitagraph's Super Serial

The Woman in the Web.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Second Million Dollar Chaplin

"A DOG'S LIFE"

being the tale of an ambitious canine with histrionic inclination, who assists his Great OWNER in his attempts to satisfy the cravings of Hunger and avoid the unwelcome attentions of such inconvenient institutions as Policemen and Proprietors,

WITH THE ONE & ONLY GENUINE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in the wide, wide world—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ! ! !

ALSO

The Second Series ! The Second Series !

OF THE ASTOUNDING MARINE AVIATION PICTURES

Flying with the Marines

Being actual authorised pictures taken at the Marine Aviation Field under the personal direction of Lieut. S. Rothaffel of the U.S. Marines.

AN APOLOGY !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, Bombay, wish certainly to tender their apology to their hundreds and thousands of Patrons for their inability to meet with the entirely unexpected and absolutely unmanagable demand for seats in eaceh of the Shows from Friday to Tuesday at their palatial Picture House, the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Beyond their loftiest anticipations and beyond all possible calculations, the onrush on the Booking Offices, Show after Show, continued to be so intense and insistent—and the eagerness and enthusiasm of the Bombay Public to see the wonderful Divinely Superb Million-Dollar Picture,

"CLEOPATRA"

COMPLETE FROM END TO END ALL THE EIGHT PARTS

Have been so apparently genuine and spontancoue that

the Management are willy-nilly compelled to change again—for the third time-their Programme and

"CLEOPATRA" IS PROLONGED THREE DAYS MORE !

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and FRIDAY.

In casting about for the proper word to apply to this Wonderful Masterpiece, "Sumptuous" was selected for it means "Luxurious, Costly, Expensive and Magnificent." And all these terms are unqualifiedly be applied to Cleopatra, "the picture Magnificent"

Let those who are wise Read aud Digest this !

Three Days More—Positively the Last Three Days !

The Vision of Miss

THEDA BARA

in her re-incarnation of the mighty "Vampire of the Desert," with her dazzling, awe-inspiring costumes and jewellery is one which no mortal mind can easily forget.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

and to add to the delight of good Shows

HERE'S SOME THING MORE !

In order to enable all classes of people to see this Unique William Fox Masterpiece, the Rates for the forthcoming Three Days—commencing to-day, **have been deliberately reduced to Half Rates.** Box Re. 1/-; Sofas 12 Annas; First Class 8 Annas; Upper Row 6 Annas; Second Class 4 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas.

THEN AGAIN !

For Saturday Next ! !

Another Mighty, Big, Stupendous, Beautiful,

William Fox Super—Picture

of gorgeous Splendour and Majestic Magnificence.

Something really stunning, something delightful for grown-up, as for children, the Screen Glorification of the most remarkable Story on Earth !

"ALADDIN, and the Wonderful Lamp".

KEEP ALERT.

Expectancy

Better than disappointment Wait and watch

FOR

Patankar, Friends & Co.'s

Coming New Production

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

" The Lost Ring '

No pains have been spared to visualise all the seductive charm and embelishments that have made the work of the immortal poet **"KALIDAS"** a dream come true.

Book to-day to avoid disappointment directly with

Patankar, Friends & Co.,

257, Nagdevie Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Thursday 18th March at 9-30 p.m

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents his

London Comedy Company

IN THE

LATEST LONDON

and

NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

A Charming Romance of the Southern Sea's.

"The Pearl OF Paradise"

Title role played by the beautiful American Star.

MARGARITA FISCHER.

The Romance of two Young people Shepwrecked on a lonely island in the Southern Seas.

HOUDINI

Last Week! Last Week!

OF THE

Great Master Mystery

CLOSING EPISODES

MOST SENSATIONAL

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

"KNOW YOUR TOWN" EXHIBITION-INDORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Know Your Town Exhibit" is the contrivance of the ingenious sons of the "Great Republic" (U.S.A.), of imparting to their fellow citizens a true knowledge of their own town—how it is fed, and lighted, and watered and cleansed, how much is spent on education, how many children of school-going age do really attend school and how many more should but do not, how many things go out from the city and where and how many come in and whence? What are the outstanding defects in the situation of the city and how can they be removed? to mention only a few particulars.

I daresay such an exhibition, inspite of its vital importance has hardly been tried India except once or twice before. The credit of having introduced it in this part, at least, belongs to the Rev. H. W. Lyons, Professor of Economics of the Indore Christian College

The Economics Club of the Indore Christian College organised a "Know Your Town Exhibit" in Indore in the main hall of the College. It was opened on the 25th February 1920 at 4-30 p.m. by Col. Bevill the Political Agent. It was open till the 28th February.

The exhibit was, as it were, an episode of the city and was greatly appreciated by the educated public and the officials of the State as well as the Residency. Visitors old and young, male and female, European and Indian, thronged in the hall till it grew too dark to see the things exhibited. The special features of the exhibit were the charts and maps for the development of Indore prepared after the lines proposed by that illustrious town-planner Prof. Patrick Geddes, and charts pictures, maps, diagrams and photos illustrating the condition of Japanese, American and Canadian Cities of the size of Indore which set the defects of the city more glaringly before the citizens.

The importance of such exhibitions to the public at large, and to students, social workers and publicmen in particular, especially in these days of educational reform, can hardly be exaggerated. Apart from the practical training in doing constructive work that affords to students it brings home to every thinking mind the conviction that all is not well with his city and the best of us should be devoted to its service.

The students of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow and with a thorough knowledge of the affairs of their city they will certainly make worthy members of Municipal bodies and Corporations. If some of our public men, who are interested in the education of the future generation, organise such exhibits in their city for the benefit of youngmen they will have rendered society a great service. Will the authorities of other educational institutions take the initiative of the Christian College?

The organisers of the exhibit in Indore have done a great social service and deserve well of all the well-wishers of the city.—Yours, etc.

S. T. DHARMADHIKAREE.

Major H. Holden, Indian Ordinance Department, died on Thursday at Maymyo Station Hospital from liver complaint.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 8.

The Western disturbance has given rain or snow nearly generally in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, and locally in Kashmir. It has also given nearly generally rain in the north plains and a few falls in the North West Frontier Provinces. Rainfall occurred locally also in Upper Burma and a few stations in Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Lathio ¾ in., Myitkyian ½, Rawalpindi ¾, Murree 1, Simla and Khashale ½, Sonamarg 1, and Cherat and Ootacamynd ½.

Forecast.—Extension of rain in the Punjab, the Untied Provinces and Behar and decreas in Upper Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.833 Inches
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	10.5 "
Dew Point	66.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 664 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	3.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do. do.	72 3 "
Highest Velocity of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	92 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in ed Prizer's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	9	m 1 32	27 4	9	m 7 37		16 4
		a 2 8a	26 9		a 7 48a		16 11
Wed	10	m 1 59	26 6	10	m 8 8		17 1
		a 2 45a	15 10		a 8 22a		15 10
Thu.	11	m 2 26	25 6	11	m 8 44		17 7
		a 3 17a	25 3		a 9 3a		23 10
Fri.	12	m 11 42	26 5	12	m 5 20		15 9
					a 5 41a		16 0
Sat	13	m 2 18	23 10	13	m 10 24		19 2
		a 3 31a	22 11				
Sun.	14	m 5 0	23 1	14	m 0 17		22 0
		a 3 50a	24 1		a 11 56a		19 8
Mon	15	m 6 18	28 2	15	m 2 2		21 5
		a 8 54a	24 11		a 1 30a		19 5

Mar. 9 (Tuesday) Sunrise 6h 53m. Sunrise 6h 47m
" 10 (Wednes) " 6h 51m. " 6h 47m
" 11 (Thursday " 6h 5m. " 6h 46m
" 12 (Friday) " 6h 54m. " 6h 46m
" 13 (Saturday) " 6h 49m. " 6h 46m
" 14 (Sunday) " 6h 48m. " 6h 46m
" 15 (Monday) " 6h 47m. " 6h 46m

Phase of the Moon :—

Full Moon	8d.	8h.	4. 6m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11a.	27-4m. p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4a.	25-8m, p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	19-1m p. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Delhi reports a very light shower. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal at Delhi and Lahore. Day temperature is below the average in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi; night temperature is mostly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind, but is above it in lower Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is generally above the average except at Bikaner, where it is in considerable defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is much damper than usual. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is above the average throughout, the excess ranging up to 13 deg. at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at some stations in the south-west. Day temperature is locally below normal in the north-western districts; night temperature is above the average in the east of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is somewhat drier, and at night warmer, than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has risen and is above normal except in the southern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is in slight or moderate defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain associated with a thunderstorm at Trivandrum and a light shower at Delhi. The disturbance in north-west India has moved eastwards and weakened considerably, but a fresh disturbance appears to be approaching Baluchistan from the west.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan, the United Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th March, 1920:—

The western disturbance has given rain or snow nearly generally in the Punjab-Kumaon hills and locally in Kashmir. It has also given nearly general rain in the north Punjab plains and a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. Rainfall occurred locally also in Upper Burma and at a few stations in Assam and Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Lashio three-quarters of inch; Myitkyina a half; Rawalpindi three-quarters; Murree one; Simla, Khashale a quarter; Sonamarg one; Cherat, Ootacamund a half.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th March 1920 was 30.160 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed at comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

"WASTE AND WANT BUDGET."

GOVT'S. FISCAL POLICY CONDEMNED.

JUGGLERY OF CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE EXPOSED.

INDIANISING OF ARMY URGED

STRONG PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

MR. HAILEY'S POOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 8.

The following are further proceedings to-day's sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council, when the first stage of discussion on the Financial Statement was held:—

Mr. Nigel Paton, who followed Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, referred to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's speech and said if he had not misunderstood him he indicated that commercial opinion in Bombay was unanimous with regard to the abandonment of Reverse Councils. There was no doubt at all that a very large body of opinion shared Sir Fazulbhoy's view. They were all searching very earnestly for some solution, but he would.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy: Sir, I rise to a point of explanation. I said Indian commercial community.

Mr. Paton: That satisfies me and I do not want to say anything more.

SIR G. CHITNAVIS.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis said the Financial Statement was remarkable for its undertone of depression and anxiety, which the confidence and trust in the future expressed by the Finance Minister at the end of his illuminating narrative, could not disguise. He thought the contribution of Rs. 15 crores by way of rupee loan was excessive and unreasonable. The whole question of Government loan should be investigated by the Finance Minister with the help of a small Committee. It was better instead of floating a fresh loan, to raise money by offering to the holders of 3, 3 1/2 and 4 per cent stocks, at favourable rates of conversion into a uniform 5 per cent stock. The speaker advocated the discontinuance of further sale of Reverse Councils as it would not help to conserve capital in India. Reverse Council Bills were only meant for the support of exchange, but in the present instance they were sold mainly and solely for convenience not of trade but of private remitters and, as such they lacked justification both in principle and expediency. The time had come for revision of the whole exchange policy and reversion to the old silver standard of currency with free coinage of silver should be seriously considered.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis apprehended that the gain from favourable exchange could not be steady. Much of the rupee exchange depended upon the price of silver which was the most uncertain factor. The Finance Minister had pointed out that in India the demand for coin was not now so insistent and embarrassing. When reaction in the silver market would take place, how would the rupee be maintained at its present high exchange level. Touching upon Military expenditure, the speaker said despite its highness, it must be supported. The Indian public was rather anxious to be enlightened on the possibilities of any threatened invasion from the Mid-East. For long years our Military finances more influenced by a bogey of Russian invasion. It was imperative the mistakes of the past should not be repeated. Special war contributions should be paid in the manner proposed by the Government. It was far better that the compromise effected by the Government in the respect of non-effective charges should be confirmed by the Council than that the delicate question of extra payment to His Majesty's Government should be re-opened. Further, he held that the principle underlying the long standing practise dating from 1870 of India bearing the Indian Service share if any, of all pensions of British Troops, employed in British campaigns while His Majesty's Government did the same in the case of Indian Campaigns, needed scrutiny in the light of the existing conditions. Concluding, the speaker said the policy underlying railway allotment would meet with general support in the country.

RAJA RAMPAL SINGH.

Raja Rampal Singh said the gain of 11 1/2 crores from Council Bills was satisfactory but the question remained whether the losses sustained were avoidable or not. He praised Lord Meston for the skill and accuracy with which he prepared the budget estimate for the current year. No one could have foreseen the Afghan War and, therefore, they should not grumble at the consequential Military expenditure. He supported the Afghan Treaty and welcomed the suspension of subsidy. He would strongly deprecate any large diminution of Military strength or its efficiency. He congratulated the Finance Member for successfully handling the exchange situation and said it was gratifying there had been no recourse to fresh taxation. Referring to expenditure, it struck the speaker that forty millions for Military services appeared too big. But, without recommending any diminution of efficiency he would urge the Military service to be Indianised as much as possible. As regards Railway expenditure he would not deny progress depended on facilities of communications, but strongly advocated the removal of terrible overcrowding and reduction of railway fares. Irrigation allotment was small and expenditure under this head could not be too much increased. He wondered when the Sardar Canal Scheme would mature. He hoped something would be done for improving the salaries of postal peons and that the Government of India would give financial help to the new Universities they were starting in the United Provinces under the able guidance of Sir Harcourt Butler. In conclusion, he said whatever might be the position of exchange the Government of India should become self-supporting and independent of the Provinces.

MR. CRUM.

Mr. Crum referred to the export duty on hides and skins and impressed on the Government the necessity for improving the raw product of the country in order to justify taxation. This was an Imperial matter and so far as Calcutta was concerned nearly Rs. 4 lakhs could be raised by way of loan, if Government utilised the proceeds of this duty on providing tanned hides. He alluded to the head "Post and Telegraphs" and urged for still further reduction of cost of foreign telegrams, especially because Exchange was so much favourable Now. Speaking on Railway expenditure, he said the amount was not sufficient because the purchasing value of rupee was not half of what it was at the time when the Mackay Commission made their recommendations. Moreover, during the last four years only Rs. 20 crores were spent, whereas under the Mackay Commission Rs. 72 crores were to have been spent. It was evident that 20 million was regarded as separate reserve to be spent on Railway construction not as a part of future construction programme, but in the substitution of what had not been spent in the previous years owing to War and consequent difficulty in the getting materials. Out of this Rs. 20 millions £3 1/2 millions was spent in 1918-1919 and the rest in 1919-1920. There should be an explanation why capital expenditure on Railways had not been spent. He was sorry to see bad treatment being meted out to Railways in Burma, where there was only one mile of the Railway in an area of 144 square miles, whereas in India there was one mile of Railway, for every 35 square-miles area. There was something very wrong for that disproportionate treatment and he therefore urged that the amount for Burma must be increased. Coming to Railway revenue, Mr. Crum pointed out that Rs. 20 crores saved during the war went into the common purse and said it must have been earmarked to Railway expenditure. This year the amount of current expenditure had reached Rs. 50 crores and it was hoped Sir Arthur Anderson would explain how it was proposed to spend it because he (Mr. Crum) was anxious to know how much was going to be allotted for repairs and renewals. The condition of Railway stock in general was very serious and further they had examples during the last few months of the complete inability of Indian railways to carry traffic to the extended routes.

REVERSE COUNCIL AND EXCHANGE.

Referring to Reverse Council and Exchange, he disagreed with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy that the sale of Reverse Councils had not resulted in an advantage to the imported articles and maintained that the man who benefitted by the high Exchange was the wage-earner and the clerk. On the other hand, if the Exchange went down people who would benefit by it were those who actually produced articles. The prices of produce were so high that they would not complain very much if the prices of articles went down. There were two sides to the question and it was very difficult to say at the present moment that the rise in Exchange was not advantageous to the people of India.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch (1-15 p.m.).

MR. CHANDA ON GOVT. ATTITUDE.

The Council reassembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m., when the discussion on the budget was resumed. Mr. Chanda congratulated Mr. Hailey on the fact that he had not found it necessary to add to the taxes. The variation in the incidence of the super-tax was really no new tax. It was merely a rearrangement and he saw no reason to take serious exception to that. As regards the revenue side of the budget, he had two observations to offer. Firstly, it was that no endeavour had been made to secure any part of the huge war-profits; and, secondly, that but for the large sale of reverse councils in the last two months the gross gain from exchange would have been higher than they had actually got. The speaker asked: "Why do we really sell these reverse councils? In whose interest are they sold? Why do we incur this loss?" The Chamberlain Commission had laid down that the interests of the trade were in themselves no justification for the sale of Council drafts.

RETRENCHMENT BOARD.

Coming to the expenditure side of the budget, Mr. Chanda pleaded for the establishment of a retrenchment board. There was a steady rise in expenditure in every conceivable department. It was a long-standing complaint. Confining himself to civil expenditure, he said, for instance, under the Imperial allotments the expenditure on general administration was Rs. 1,14,69,186 in 1917-18 and last year the revised figures were Rs. 1,35,95,000. This year's budgetted figures were Rs. 1,43,90,000 and the revised figures might exceed still further unless Government applied the pruning knife. There would not be much left for the subjects on which the amelioration of the people depended. No provision had been made to reduce the suffering of the people due to high prices. In England, steps had been taken to cheapen staples, but what had been done in India? Further, while Education, Technology and Agriculture had not got a due share of attention, the Railway, as usual, came at the head of all and no less than £18 millions in England and Rs. 4½ crores in India were budgetted for. If overcrowding, shortage of wagons and increased rate of fares would continue, he would like to see the latest American idea of improving the road communications adopted.

NEW DELHI.

Referring to expenditure on new Delhi he alluded to the objections of Sir William Vincent to his motion for a change of capital, when Sir George Lowndes said, "Order, order, the Hon. Member must confine himself to the principles of the budget."

Mr. Chanda: Sir, I was referring to the objection of Sir William Vincent, who said that the new Council would come into existence and that it was better to leave things now as they are. I ask in view of these arguments, is it wise and prudent to spend such a huge amount as it is budgetted in order simply to carry on the work when this question will be decided after the new Council would come into existence? That is why I referred to Sir William Vincent's remarks. With the growth of public feeling against the ill-fated Bengal partition, Lord Curzon's Government spent lakhs and lakhs at Dacca and what was the result? The whole fabric was crushed down when His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to reverse the policy of Lord Curzon. My submission, therefore, is that it is not wise or prudent to spend this huge amount on Delhi.

Proceeding, the speaker said it was not desirable to allot any sum to Delhi because some day the question was bound to be reviewed.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Touching the Military side of the budget, Mr. Chanda said that he felt giddy to think of it. From £24,980,811 in 1916-17 to £40 millions for the next year was a terrible jump and more so when peace had dawned and the greatest of wars had ended. What a mockery! Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in his latest work had expressed that India would not have much to spare for internal amelioration till Britain took over a legitimate share of the military expenditure placed on Indian estimates. The Council was told that in November last a sub-committee had been appointed to investigate the causes of increasing expenditure. Why was not a non-official member appointed on this Committee? The fact was the Government was not keen on curtailing expenditure.

MR. SASTRI.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri said the Council might remember that in September, 1918, a number of resolutions were discussed in connection with the report of the Public Services Commission. Although all these resolutions were negatived, of course, due to the composition of the Council, the non-official members did enter a protest against the way in which increments in salary, in allowances and pensions were granted on an extraordinarily lavish scale. Increments had been granted generally in the case of the better-paid services. The low-paid services had their complaints referred to the Committee. He was sure their recommendations would result in a very considerable strain on the resources of the Indian exchequer. But, he did not make any complaint in the case of the lower-paid services who had been hard hit indeed. As for the Indian Medical Service, it was asked in 1918 that the services should be divided into two parts, civil and military. That would lead to additional expenditure, but moral and material blessing to the poorer population was a sufficient plea to welcome such expenditure. Continuing, Mr. Sastri said, recently they had been bombarded with complaints from both the Postal and Telegraph services. The telegraph people were better paid than the postal staff and this apparent disparity between th scale of salary of these two branches was objectionable. The postal people served the general community and in due justice to them no special discriminatory basis should be applied, in the case of the telegraph staff.

SIMLA EXODUS.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri touched on the question of the Simla exodus and on behalf of the Indian tax-payers entered an emphatic protest against the system which allowed the Government to transfer itself root and branch from one place to another twice a year. At any rate, the judgment of the Legislative Assembly should be taken before the building operations were commenced in Simla. He agreed with Mr. Banerjea in thinking that the decision of the Sadler Commission should be left to the new Councils. In regard to the Calcutta University, if the Government of India were determined to act on the recommendations of the Sadler Commission they should bear the cost. Mr. Banerjea advocated the institution of a territorial army and from this Council generally an appeal to that effect came with extraordinary force. Everybody and Mr. Hailey believed that the military expenditure was going forward by leaps and bounds. Although it was believed to be inevitable, on behalf of the people of India he said they could have been half reconciled to it if they felt sure that the expenditure was incurred with the fullest possible justice to the aspirations of the country. If, for instance, commissioned ranks opened to Indians instead of their being at a pitiable figure of 30 as at present and if they were admitted to all forces without reservation and military colleges were established and it was made clear that the expenditure of the forces of the country came back in a sort of way to the benefit of the people and the armies were made more or less national and Indians were trained as officers, people might have enough ground for putting up with high military estimates. Unfortunately, there was no sign of these reforms and one would look in vain to the military department to change its oft-repeated promises and sympathies to practical action to meet the aspirations of Indians. He wished to make a personal appeal to the Commander-in-chief to be generous and to initiate liberal measures and take drastic steps to review the whole situation.

RAILWAYS.

Coming to the question of Railways, Mr. Sastri said he considered the Railways as a national asset, but he objected to Mr. Crum's demands for more funds for railways. Mr. Crum should remember that for a number of years, Railways were maintained out of the public purse. He asked for information in regard to the steps taken on the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission what projects had been undertaken and to what extent they had been carried out and what further progress Government had in view to redress the grievances. This statement would be exceedingly instructive and would help Government and the people to understand where exactly lay justice in regard to the claims of railways and irrigation.

MR. SARMA.

Mr. Sarma congratulated Mr. Hailey on the fair estimate of the growth of revenue as opposed to the attitude of caution, during the previous years and on the grant of Rs. lakhs to the public health fund and said the people's complaint that very little had been spent on the tax-payer was not unjustifiable. He asked whether the Government could not secure a small diminution in the growth of political expenditure. Between 1913 and now there had been an increase of £706,000 but in view of the changed conditions in Central Asia, Arbia, Syria and Palestine there was no reason why India alone should continue to bear the political expenditure in Aden, Persia and so on. The one great principle which had been unwisely accepted during the war and which had led to a sea of troubles was that of accepting payments from the British treasury for goods delivered here on behalf of His Majesty's Government. This was a jugglery which the Government should not have resorted to. Everyone was aware in the earlier stages of the war that the exchange would have gone adversely to Great Britain in America if there had not been an agreement between the two parties in regard to stabilisation. Every one must have seen that there were huge debts going and that there would be trouble after the war. But he would not blame the Indian Government because they acted only under the command of the India office. But what he asked was, could not the great financiers who were advising the Secretary of State have said that there would be an inevitable fall? They must have known this fact and yet they advised the Government to invest a paper currency and gold standards in treasury bills. Was it not just, he asked, that those financial advisers should bear the loss of India?

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Refering to the Army expenditure Mr. Sarma said complaints were legitimately made by the people and the non-official members of the positive discourtesy shown to them in keeping out from them the details of military expenditure. Such a disclosure might have been disastrous during the war, but surely now in the year 1920 there was absolutely no justification for withholding them. Looking into the statistics as given in the Financial statement he found that there was an increase of Rs. 11 crores and 25 lakhs since 1913 and that the regimental pay had doubled itself. He could not understand why in regard to supply and transport also there was an increase of Rs. 320 lakhs. Possibly, it was due to war conditions but miscellaneous expenditure which was Rs. 27 lakhs in 1913-14 was 31 crores in the revised estimate of 1919-20. What he wanted to know was why there was an increase of Rs. 9 crores as against Rs. 27 lakhs and 91 thousand under the head 'miscellaneous, when they had provided an increase under the heads 'Army clothing', 'Remount,' 'Medical Services', etc. Some explanation was necessary and this sum of Rs. 9 crores must be cut down. In this connection he would urge India should be freed from the cost of the British element of the Indian army serving in the Colonies and other parts of the Empire. Those countries which are utilising the army must be asked to pay for it and India which was a poor country should be freed from it. As for the Indian element might be strengthened and if only people were allowed to enter the Army, expenditure on that side might be reduced to a very appreciable extent.

MR. NAIDU.

Mr. Venkata Reddi Naidu said that the expenditure on Railways was too much and that on the military side was unheard of. But Mr. Hailey could not do otherwise. The Army must be maintained for the defence of the country as it was the elementary duty of the Government to protect the citizens. A few months ago, it was said in London that England was on the road to ruin unless her production was increased etc. Was it not a matter for congratulation that in India they were not perturbed so seriously? A country which could give so many millions as war loan in that short time, a country in which 585 companies had been started with a capital of Rs. 66 crores, a country in which the balance of trade had been so very favourable must necessarily impress one as having its finances in a state of abundance. Financially they had every reason to congratulate themselves and thank the Finance Member they had for it.

PREFERMENT FOR NON-BRAHMINS.

Referring to the expenditure on public services, Mr. Reddi said he could not leave unchallenged the statement of Mr. Sastri that there should be no discriminatory basis between the Post and Telegrapn departments; and communities. Coming from the non-Brahmin community of Madras he could not allow such a statement to go unchallenged. If, in a particular province, one particular community monopolised all places, in fact, to the exclusion of all other communities who pay the entire taxation was it not the duty of the Government to see that all communities were properly represented and had their proper share in the administration of the country? Continuing, Mr. Naidu referred to the increase of salt tax from rupee one to rupee one and annas four, and the considerable reduction in the consumption of salt and said it would be sounder policy to reduce one million from the salt tax revenue and put it on the loan they were borrowing. It was an irony of fate that a commodity like salt should be imported into the country from other countries.

MAHSUD TROUBLE.

Speaking on military expenditure he said it was the duty of the country when it was placed on the road to self-government to provide its own defence. There must be provision in the budget for aeroplane services because of the Afghan and other frontier troubles. The Mahsuds had been giving them trouble for many years past. Was the Indian nation which was protected by the strong arms of the British to be bullied by these small tribes? (Laughter.) "Have we no remedy for it? Spend as much as you like, only see that this trouble does not rise again."

MR. ISMAIL FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Haji Chaudhry Mohammed Ismail said there was nothing in the budget for congratulation or condolence. The whole keynote of the English budget system was retrenchment and reconstruction. Here it was waste and want. He deplored the mounting up of expenditure and protested against sanctioning every proposal to enhance the cost of the service and the speaker advocated a policy of retrenchment. Government should have followed the English example to relieve the sufferings of the people due to high prices. Referring to the heavy loss due to exchange, he could not see his way to support the appalling increase in military expenditure. Though some attention had been paid to education, primary education and technology had not received their share of attention. Sanitation deserved even more attention and he pleaded for more attention and money on this head for Behar and Orissa. He recommended the reduction of railway passenger fares and reduction of telegraph rates. In view of the cost of the Afghan war and frontier operations and loss incurred in reverse councils he could not support the proposal to contribute towards the cost of the war offered in pursuance of the resolution passed in the Council in September, 1918.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar's speech was taken as read.

At 4 p.m. the Hon. Pandit Malaviya rose to speak. Sir George Lowndes said the Council would now adjourn and resume at 6-30 p.m.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

There was a distinct fall in the strength of the non-official members when the Council reassembled at 6-30 p.m. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking on the budget said that it was full of questions of great importance and it was a pity that they were not able by criticism to effect any change in it. He drew attention to the sale of reverse councils. The loss that had been borne by the country on that account, was clearly obvious in the lucid statement of the Finance Member. At a time when India had so much suffered during five years of war from a variety of causes, when the Exchange had caused so much trouble, it was not wise for Government to yield to the pressure of private individuals and to have recourse to the sale of reverse councils. He did not, by asserting this, mean any personal reflection against the Finance Member. Government as a whole, including the Secretary of State, must be held responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. Going through the Financial statement he could not get any explanation as to why so much public money had been sacrificed. An explanation from the Finance Member would tend to pacify feeling at present felt and fully expressed by the non-official members who had preceded him. It did not seem desirable that restrictions upon the import of gold by private individuals should any longer continue. The matter was too clear to justify any special pleading. Before the war Germany had tried to absorb as much gold as she possibly could and now if England tried to absorb gold she could do it by all means but this should not be done at the sacrifice of Indian interests The Government of India was primarily responsible for the welfare of India and this country must be allowed to absorb as much gold as she could.

ENORMOUSLY INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Passing to the expenditure side, the Pand regretted that there had been an enormou rise of expenditure in every department Enormous increases in salaries, allowance and pensions had been made by the Secretary of State at the back of the Council. Although the Secretary of State was within his province to have sanctioned these increments, in view of the new order of things, in view of the impending changes and in view of the enormous sums involved it would have been quite just and courteous to allow the Council to discuss them before their final sanction. It was a pity that the case of really hard up people had not so far received any real consideration. Now the only room for retrenchment that remained was on the military side. He appealed to the military authorities to take every care to cut down their expenditure. He was aware that military expenditure had to be kept to a standard and that such standard should be fixed as early as possible. The Council had been told that a sub-committee of the Executive had gone into the question of expenditure, but he asked why did not Government and its way to seek the co-operation of non-official members. The Royal Proclamation was still fresh in their memories. Both Government and the people were interested in carrying on the administration most economically consistent with efficiency, the aim being same. Why was not, therefore, the co-operation of the people's representatives sought? For a long time they had been complaining that they were not let into the secrets of military expenditure. As taxpayers they were entitled to get an account of every pie that was spent and to see that their expenditure was not extravagant and unreasonable.

MILITARY POLICY.

Since 1885 the Indian National Congress had been pressing for a departure in the military policy but even to-day the position was practically the same. Five years of war had passed. The Indians had shown that without them His Majesty's prestige in the East could not be maintained. Indian soldiers had proved their fidelity and valour in the war. Was it not therefore just and reasonable to give them ample chances of offering themselves to the Army in colleges? The different methods adopted for Indians and Europeans was both a reproach to Government and a reflection on the people. He regretted that there has been no announcement as to the departure of the military policy. The future of the Army required serious consideration and as the matter was at present under consideration he believed before it was finally decided non-official members would have a chance to discuss it. The Army existed to preserve order and peace in the country. It existed for the people and the people did not exist for it. The expenditure of the Army should bear some reasonable proportion to the national income. How this could be achieved without sacrificing efficiency was a problem for consideration. A Territorial Army created on a sound basis should prove helpful in reducing expenditure. The people of India would thus be made to feel that their responsibility for preserving peace and order was as much as that of the Government. Continuing, Pandit Malaviya revised the good work done by the Munitions Board under the wise guidance of Sir Thomas Holland and wished its expansion. Public sentiment was greatly for reduction in military expenditure and a statesmanlike policy should dictate to Government to give due regard to the people's claims. As regards India's war contributions this country was too poor to overlook her enormous expenditure on the Frontier operations. He therefore, asked for a reduction of that sum from the war contributions.

Sir George Lowndes:—You have already taken more time than any member of the Council. Try to bring your remarks to a close.

Pandit Malaviya:—I was misled by the indulgence shown to-day and I will not proceed further.

MR. PIPON.

Mr. Pipon said that the great bulk of the military expenditure of last year and coming year and for its direct object the protection of the inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Province. They had very special claims for the consideration of this Council, because they were most exposed not only to invasions but they stood between the invaders and the rest of the country. These attacks were being borne by them when it was a happier time for the rest of India. The only way in which they could be protected was by efficient military operations and in order that their operations might be successful they must be costly. He was sure the Council would not stint that expenditure so urgently required to bring their operations to a successful close. He might be accused of provincial patriotism, but he was quite sure Hon. Members who spoke that day were actuated by Indian patriotism in its highest sense.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Patel said the policy of gold standard reserve and the policy of paper currency reserve adopted by the India office authorities had involved this country in a loss of Rs. 60 crores. This policy had been adopted by the Secretary of State on the expert advice of bankers and financiers in England. Both the Government of India and the people protested against this policy. One would tremble after looking at the loss incurred by India in pursuance of this policy. The speaker said in his opinion neither the Government of India nor the people were responsible for this policy. The Government of India should, therefore, make strong representations to those who were responsible for this ruinous policy to regain this loss. The burning problems of the day did not receive their due share. Out of the estimates only one-tenth was budgetted for education, sanitation and agriculture. The budget was thus entirely disappointing and unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact, under the old regime they could at least criticise the financial statement while under the new regime they would not be able to discuss 70 per cent of the Imperial expenditure.

"OUT OF ORDER."

Sir George Lowndes: The Hon. Member must confine himself to the present budget. We are not discussing the Reform Scheme. We are discussing the principles of the present budget.

Mr. Patel: "Much obliged, Sir." Proceeding, he said the analogy of Japan to India was indefensible. The former was a self-governing country while the latter was not. Moreover, 44 per cent. of the Indian Imperial revenues went to the army while in the case of Japan that would not be so. He pressed that the postal clerks' grievances be immediately considered. The next omission was that no reference had been made to the appoint

(Continued on Page 7.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Charni Road Station. New programme commenced from last Monday, matinees every Saturday and Sunday at 7 p.m.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Price of Wales Museum. 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

THURSDAY. March 11.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets printed papers, and commercial papers and samples for tranmission by the Air Service for Rakjot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office up to 7 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umlhoti via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye's lecture on "the work before us" at Morarji Goculdas Market Hall Cauvel at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E. Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, March 14.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Monday, was 130 as against 153 on the corresponding day of last year and 131 in 1918.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

The total amount received towards the funds of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital is Rs. 3,608,480.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Prof. Nain's 3rd lecture of the members of the Guild will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Guild Reading Room near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal Forguson College, will deliver a lecture at the Shantram Chawel Institute to-day at 6-30 p.m., on "The Life and Works of Nation." Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar-at-Law will preside.

'MODERN SCIENCE."

Prof. H. K. Mehta will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) on "Modern Science." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

LECTURE ON "WORK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the National Home Rule League, the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye will deliver a public lecture on "The work before us" on Friday the 12th instant at 6-30 p.m., at Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Cavel. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

LPHINSTONE S. AND W. MILLS LTD.

The Statutory General Meeting of the Share-holders of the above Company was held at 5.30 p.m., yesterday at the registered office:—

Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail Sobani, Chairman of the Board of Directors took the Chair Mr. Umar Sobani read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman proposed that the report which was circulated amongst the share-holders be adopted. Mr. A. J. Raymond seconded the same. It was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

Mr. V. A. Desai proposed that the first Directors' appointment be confirmed. Mr. Motilal Dayaram seconded the same and was carried out unanimously. Mr. Tricumdas Dawarkadas proposed and Mr. Manu Subedar seconded that the appointment of Messrs. A. S. Madan and Co., as Auditors be confirmed. The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman being proposed and passed the Chairman declared the meeting disolved.

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"WASTE AND WANT BUDGET."

(Continued from page 6.)

ment of a Committee to examine the existing repressive legislation.

Sir George Lowndes: Will the Hon. Member explain what this has to do with the budget? I think that repressive legislation has no bearing upon the principles of budget.

Mr. Patel: I propose that provision be made for the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of repressive legislation

Sir George Lowndes: I ask the Hon. Mem ber once again, what connection has it got with the principles of the budget?

Mr. Patel: Because there is no provision made in the budget, I wish you to appoint a Committee to go into the matter.

Sir George Lowndes: I rule it out of order.

Mr. Patel strongly objected to the provision made for building operations in Simla. It would be better for the Government to put an end to the Simla exodus and thus save a duplication of expenditure. Concluding, Mr. Patel said India was too poor a country to afford the increases in the salaries of well-paid Government servants. The Council should have been allowed to discuss them be fore their final discussion.

MAHARAJA OF COSSIMBAZAR.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar said Mr. Hailey's budget was neither prosperous or too disappointing one. He approved the Government policy of investing large amounts on Indian railways and irrigation. He felt that expenditure on education and sanitation was not all that the people desired. Speaking on Military expenditure the speaker laid special stress on the need for Indianising the Army. He urged something must be done to reduce Military expenditure compatible with safety of the Empire and said the future Indian army should be exclusively an army of Indian soldiers manned by Indians themselves. The time was coming when they could do with a small number of British officers in the civil administration of the country. He did not see why they could not do without a large British element in the army also. He appealed to Government that on the publication of the Esher Committee's report, the question of garrisoning India with her own troops should be fully considered. The speaker also suggested that in the future financial arrangements under the Reform Scheme Bengal should receive a contribution from the Imperial Government out of their enormous customs and income tax revenue towards the progressive administration of the province. He also urged the abolition of the sale of Reverse Councils and in concluding thanked the Government for the grant of Rs. 9 lakhs for Sanitation in Bengal and Rs. 4 lakhs for the Belgachia Medical College and Rs. 6 lakhs for a technological institute in Calcutta, 13 lakhs for the improvement for the port of Chittagong, 7 lakhs for widening the Madaripur Bill canal and Rs. 38,000 for Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose's laboratory besides the usual grants.

MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hailey replying to the discussion expressed the hope that the Hon. Members would forgive him if in the time at his disposal he did not deal with every point mentioned by them nor would they feel that he did not appreciate very highly both the criticisms and advice which they had received. He might say with perfect justice that criticsms were more helpful than advice. The complaint had been raised by Messrs. Chanda, Malaviya and Patel against the budget that it showed no reduction in expenditure and that, on the other hand, it showed an increase of expenditure both civil and military. He knew it was represented that a large part of the increased expenditure was due to the increase in pay, pensions and allowances in the various services. A part of the increased expenditure was no doubt, due to that but a great part of it was due to increased pay to the subordinate services and occasions very often arose in which the local Governments came up asking for the immediate sanction of large sums for the increase of pay of the subordinate services. Such cries for increase were all over the country. Government could not avoid it. The second criticism was that of Messrs Sarma and Patel who said the budget was disappointing inasmuch as it did not sufficiently provide for sanitation, education and such other subjects relating to the happiness of the people.

Mr. Sarma: May I say that I did not identify myself with this question? I was reviewing the figures for the last six years and said out of 76 crores only 6 crores had been allotted.

Sir George Lowndes: I understand Mr. Sarma supports Mr. Patel. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hailey continuing said he took it that the complaint was not against the provision made in the Imperial budget, but against the provincial portion of it regarding education. He quoted figures for the last four years to show that the expenditure had risen from Rs. 4 crores 80 lakhs to Rs. 8 crores. As regards sanitation, also he quoted figures to show that there had been an increase of Rs. 2 crores and 11 lakhs

POLITICAL EXPENDITURE.

Referring to Mr. Sarma's point that the budget should have shown some reduction in political expenditure the speaker observed that a considerable portion of the expenditure in Persia was borne by His Majesty's Government and the remainder was shared between them. As to Mr. Reddi's argument that the salt tax must be reduced to one crore and to raise it by a loan he said there was a great difference between reducing the taxation and raising a loan. They were not alternative in any sense of the term.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Referring to military expenditure Mr Hailey said the coming year was an interminable one. When they had not entirely finished with the war they had already their operations on the frontier going on and it was not there possible to guess what would happen on the military side. Further, they had the Esher Commission sitting which was deliberating on military matters. He had, therefore, to look at the question as a matter of figures and he had done his best to get as clear a view as possible of what would be necessary during the coming financial year. In this connection, he had to acknowledge the very great assistance he had received from the Army Department and the whole hearted endeavours made by officers under the direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to explore every source of economy to reduce the personnel and make provision in the lowest terms compatible with safety. The reason why a Sub-Committee of the Council was appointed to go into the question of military expenditure was that they were faced sometime in October with the necessity to provide large sums of money. Ordinarily, this would be considered by the Executive Council but instead of that certain members of the Executive Council were asked to go fully into the question. In these circumstances, that enquiry was undertaken. He hoped the Council would appreciate the labours of those members of the Committee. Mr. Sarma had complained of lack of information on certain points. He (the speaker), had had the statement prepared as to give the fullest information on all his points and the statement was at his disposal. From that Mr. Sarma would find that the Government had not overestimated the military expenditure. There might be a great future for the employment of an Indian territorial army. There might be appointments of more Indian officers. But he did not think they would, in any way, be cheaper and whether their friends across the border joined the League of Nations or not, they had to deal with the immediate future. Mr. Hailey cited figures to show that the military expenditure budgetted in 1920-21 was the same as that for 1895-96.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

He replied to Mr. Crum's criticisms on railway expenditure and deprecated the setting aside of any definite portion out of railway profits for expenditure on railways. Alluding to the criticsms levelled at the Exchange policy he said the sale of Reverse Councils was merely part of what was recommended by the Currency Committe and denied this policy was dictated by any private individuals. It would be wrong of the Council to think that India had lost or was losing Rs. 60 crores on account of this policy. He would show that it was not so, when speaking at greater length the next day on the resolutions. Referring to Sir Fazulbhoy's criticsm of the Currency policy, Mr. Hailey pointed out the difference of opinion expressed by Mr. Crum and said the members could assist Government by suggesting a better plan. The budget had been a difficult one to prepare becaus the Exchange played so large a part. In conclusion he thanked the Hon. Members who had found some merit in it and said the credit was largely due to those of his colleagues who had assisted him in his labours, some of whom were known to the Council but others were not (Cheers.)

The Council adjourned at 8 p.m., till tomorrow when the second stage of the financial discussion will be taken up.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND STAGE.

DELHI, March 9.

The Imperial Legislative Council re-assembled to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding.

Mr. Hailey in opening the second stage of the discussion on the financial statement supplemented what he said last night by informing that the revision of salaries for postal establishments had lately been sanctioned under orders of the Secretary of State, total amount for which would be 23 lakhs per year.

GRANTS FOR NEW UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Sarma moved that the sum of 30.72 lakhs treated as reserve out of the appropriation of 214 lakhs under heads of education be distributed equally amongst all the provinces for the special purpose of starting of new Universities and maintenance thereof. Mr. Sarma said that he asked for this reserve for extension of University education to places which did not at present enjoy the benefit of such Universities. The need was too obvious and too pressing to justify any detailed examination. The time had, in fact, arrived when large number of Universities should be established as soon as possible. The Provinces of Burma and the Central Provinces had a good number of students reading in Colleges at present. An objection might be raised in some quarters that sufficient steps had already been taken by Government in the direction of education in general, but it would be seen that if 20 lakhs of rupees were further devoted to the cause of education much might be done to allay public anxiety. Government should not grudge and equality should be observed in distributing rightful share to various claimants.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis supported the resolution and said it was absolutely necessary to establish a University in the Central Provinces for which land had already been acquired.

Mr. Chanda said that at present India had in all 8 Universities including the Hindu University at Benares. If the Dacca University came into existence, even then it would mean that 9 Universities were provided for the 315 millions of the country. In fact, it was merely a drop out of a vast ocean, hence the necessity of excepting the resolution.

EXISTING UNIVERSITIES SHOULD NOT BE STARVED.

Pandit Malaviya, supporting, said that the resolution came at a very opportune moment because there was unanimity of public opinion that universities should be modernised. He was not opposed to starting more Universities but in their desire to do so he wanted that existing Universities should not be starved. For example, to the Benares Hindu University 62 lakhs were contributed by the public, 21 lakhs by the Ruling Princes and one lakh annually by Government and what they found was that this sum was too insufficient and they required another twenty lakhs this year in order to place the University on a satisfactory footing. There were many institutions like this which required support and their duty was first to strengthen them.

Mr. Shafi pointed out that out of 30.72 lakhs, Rs. 27,42,000 had already been allotted to technological and agricultural education and one lakh as recurring grant to the Benares University, so that there remained Rs. 2,30,000 which could be spent on other educational institutions. Thus it would be seen that Government had not Rs. 2,30,000 for distribution to provinces for starting Universities or for endowing scholarships to the depressed classes, as Mr. Reddi wanted in his next resolution. Mr. Shafi assured Mr. Reddi that if funds were available he would be the first to press on Government to give scholarships. Proposals now put forward were obviously based on a misapprehension of the real state of things.

Mr. Sastri pointed out that appropriation was made since statement was presented and Hon. Mr. Sarma was perfectly right in bringing forward this resolution.

Mr. Sarma said that he wished that the sum of thirty lakhs should be appropriated to education in general and his plea was to establish new Universities.

Mr. Shafi, further replying, said that some misapprehension had taken place regarding some remarks about reserve funds in the Financial Statement. That fact was that the sum allotted was not as a reserve but was kept there to be used for the encouragement of Technology and Agriculture.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. K. V. Reddi moved that reserve of 30.72 lakhs be reduced by 15 lakhs to be granted to Provinces and earmarked for scholarships to deserving pupils of depressed classes. He said depressed classes were mostly agricultural labourers in this country and if agriculture could be improved by education that was given to landholders, it was as well important to give facilities to agricultural labourers. Mysore State had, two years ago, introduced a similar system as contained in his resolution and the result was most beneficial. This example should embolden the Government to do justice to depressed classes by earmarking special sum for scholarships.

Mr. Shafi, replying, quoted that report issued by the Education Bureau for the year ending 1917. It was shown that steps as far as practicable had already been taken in that direction and that the Government was doing all in its power to sympathise and uplift the depressed class.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION,

Mr. Jaffer moved that surplus of two millions provided in the budget be reduced by five lakhs and that the latter amount be utilised in grants to provincial governments for expenses in regard to compulsory Primary Education.

Mr. Hailey said the local Governments would, in future, have larger resources for meeting the cost of Primary Education than they had at present. That would be some consolation to the Hon. member and would give him the promise that the cause he was pleading would not lack support. At the end of the current year, the provinces would have more than one crore unexpended and the Hon. member could press upon the local Government to spend that money for Primary Education.

Mr. Jaffer withdrew resolution.

WAR CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Patel moved: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the provincial allotment made in the revised estimates 1919-20 and the budget estimates 1920-21 towards the contribution from India to the United Kingdom under the resolution passed by this Council on the 9th September, 1918, regarding financial assistance in respect of the cost of the military forces raised or to be raised in India be omitted and that no further payments be made thereunder."

Mr. Patel said the Council was aware that the people of India made a contribution of 30 millions towards the expenditure of War in September, 1918. It was little thought at that time that war would come to a close in two months after the passing of the resolution. In fact, if the Council had sat in November 1918 instead of in September that year there would have been no contributions made. All the same the resolution was passed under certain condition and reservations, which now became operative rendering reconsideration of the question. If famine made its appearance in the country, if crops failed and if India had to fight her own Frontier wars, they were entitled to review the question of contribution. As a matter of fact all these conditions had seen operative. The Afghan War had involved them in enormous expenditure. There had been a large scarcity of food supplies in past. The agricultural conditions were adverse. Many public bodies and Associations had been pressing in the past for reconsideration of the question. but Government had been all blank on that point. Now that the Finance Member had himself asked the non-official members to exclusively decide among themselves as to how much should be deducted he was bold to come before the Council with this resolution. So far about 13 millions had already been contributed to the Home Government. They had already gone enough distance and all conditions and reservations under which contributions were promised having become operative it would be expedient to withhold any further contribution to the Home Government.

SIR DINSHAW'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha moved an amendment that for words "the provisional allotment be made thereunder" the following words be substituted. viz., "the sum shown in para 7 appendix 2 of Financial Statement as still payable for effective and non-effective charges under the resolution passed by this Council on the 10th September, 1918, on Sir William Meyer's motion be paid to His Majesty's Government after deducting therefrom the expenditure on the Afghan War and, the Frontier tribes expedition." He said it was astonishing to him to find that this little Afghan War of six months should have cost them fourteen and half millions while the second Afghan War which lasted for three years cost much less. There must be some leakage of money and there was no doubt about it. Many of his friends knew and there was his old veteran friend Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, who at the time of the second Afghan War was only 31, who realised what that war meant.

Sir Claude Hill, who just a short while ago occupied the President's chair, asked by Sir George Lawndes, asked what the second Afghan War and all that had to do with the resolution or amendment under discussion.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—I do submit that in one way it has got a bearing. I want to point out that we should not have spent 14 1/4 millions upon this present Afghan War.

Continuing, Sir Dinshaw said money was still to be spent on Afghan War because it was part of Imperial defence. Further, there were questions of preservation of independence and integrity of Persia and consolidation of Mesopotamia which required to be dealt with. In fairness to India it would be wise on the part of Government to accept the amendment.

LEFT ENTIRELY TO NON-OFFICIALS.

Mr. Hailey said if he spoke anything at all it was simply to emphasise the fact that the question should be left entirely to be decided by the non-official members of this Council. By the way of information he pointed out that the effect of Mr. Patel's motion would be that they should pay no more on account of the contribution than the 13.6 millions already sent. The effect of Sir Dinshaw's amendment would be that they should have to pay about £850 more and that they should deduct one million referred to in paragraph 8 of the Financial Statement and one million which still had to be spent in operations of 1920-21. "Supposing the amendment is accepted are we," he asked, "to understand that it is the sense of this Council that we should deduct not only the expenditure of the Afghan War but also the whole of the expenditure of the Frontier Tribes' expedition? Are we to deduct from that sum not only what had already been spent but what forms part of the budget of the current year and expenditure on the operations in next year? I ask this question with a view to putting the matter clearly and communicate to the Secretary of State any decision the Council may come to.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—The latest Frontier expedition is simply a part and parcel of the Afghan War.

"HIS HEAD REFUSES."

Mr. Khaparde said he was in the same difficult position as he was in September 1918, namely his heart inclined to sanction but his head refused to do so. (Laughter.)

MR. SARMA SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sarma supported the amendment because on principle they should not go back upon the previous resolution, but it was within their rights to say that they would have gladly given the whole amount but for their own troubles. Having regard to the poverty of the country and privations they had to undergo in 1919 and having regard also to the fact that their finances were still unsatisfactory they must ask that this sum spent on the Frontier troubles should be deducted.

Messrs. Chanda, Sastri, Bannerjea, Raja Rampal Singh all supported the amendment.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel, replying to the debate, said the difference between his resoluiton and Sir Dinshaw's amendment was that the latter did not give them any definite idea of their position. The Frontier expedition was still going on, and nobody knew what the total expenditure might come to. It was just possible they might be involved in even more expenditure than what they owed to the Home Government. His resolution gave a definite idea of where they stood. Although he would not withdraw his resolution, he would vote for Sir Dinshaw's amendment.

MR. HAILEY'S RIDER.

Mr. Hailey proposed to the amendment addition of the following words at the end as shown in the accounts of the current year, including the sum of the £1,000,000 referred to in para 8 of the appendix 2 of the Financial Statement and any expenditure incurred during the coming year on the Frontier Tribes and Afghan War expedition, subject to there being no recovery of the sums already paid on account of the contributions.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha's amendment with the above rider was put and carried, Mr Paton expressing it to be recorded that he did not vote for the proposition.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

THIRD STAGE.

IRRIGATION.

The Council, reassembling after lunch, Sir George Lowndes presiding, Sir Claude Hill opened the third stage of discussion by introducing the budget heads for revenue, agriculture and Public Works Departments. He prefaced his speech by saying that Mr. Sarma had given notice of a resolution asking for increased allotment in the irrigation budget. Comparison had often been drawn between the irrigation budget and Railway budget and it was suggested that Railway was being pampered at the expense of irrigation. There could be no possible comparison between the development of irrigation and development of Railways. In the case of the Railway, it was purely the construction of recognised lines but of the irrigation each project cost ten millions and contemplated irrigation of 2 millions acres and in each single case it dealt with waters different in character, volume and so forth; secondly, if an irrigation project was mooted it was

(Continued on page 10.)

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE "CONDOR" FINAL.

The Annual "Condor" Lawn Tennis Tournament for Gentlemens' Doubles concluded with D. J. Jeejeebhoy and Merwanjee winning the final against S. Burn and E. Harwood on the Y. M. C. A. Courts in two straight sets by 6—3, 6—2. It was expected that the two old players would have given Jeejeebhoy and Merwanjee a closer game. To get into the final. Jeejeebhoy and Merwanjee had beaten Annett and Rajaram Morarji at 3—6, 6—3, 6—3 while Burn and Harwood had overcome those two promising young players N. V. Vakharia and M. D. Petit.

D. J. Jeejeebhoy and Merwanjee were the victors in last years' "Condor" Tournament who then beat Burn and Shaw. This year's final started well as in the first set the pairs were three all at the end of the sixth game. Merwanji won his service at game to fifteen and Burn won his at love. Jeejeebhoy could get only 15 in the next game but in a love game Jeejeebhoy forced two games all. Merwanjee again won but not till deuce had been called and so went ahead by three games to two when the elderly Europeans took the game to deuce and won the advantage strokes. In the subsequent three games the Europeans won only three strokes and Jeejeebhoy and his partner ran out easy winners by 5 to 3.

The second set provided some closer games as Merwanjee won the first set after deuce but Burn got level in a 15 game. The Indian couple then won four games in succession. The third game demanded the call of deuce upon four occasions and a 15 game divided the third from a fine deuce game when a thirty followed. Burn and his partner won the seventh game after deuce and Jeejeebhoy the eighth at 30.

M. FOX v. P. G. KNOTT.

A GYMKHANA LONG GAME.

In a Singles Handicap match in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament there was a game in which deuce was called no fewer than ten times. Fox was owing Knott 30 in one game of six and 15 in the other five games. He won the first set as easily as 6—2 and he was leading by 5—2 in the second set when Knott played so determinedly that Fox did not ultimately win until the call was 8—6. The third game went to deuce once and the fourth game necessitated the call of deuce five times. It was the next game, however, that went to the tenth deuce game. In the eighth game Fox was within an ace of the match when the third after the second deuce, but Knott won, as he did the following two games when five-all was reached. After six-all, Fox won a deuce game and then another in which Knott scored only one stroke.

G. PENDER v. S. CALVOCORESSI.

It did not seem that G. Pender was going to win this singles at the Bombay Gymkhana for in the first set, Calvocoressi led by 4 to 1 when Pender won the next five games Then in the second set, Calvocoressi won the first three games when Pender again asserted himself and won four games. Each player then won two games which gave Pender the lead of 6—5 when Pender won his own service in a love game and so won the match at 6—4, 7—5.

LADIES' SINGLES

So seldom is a Ladies' Singles match played in Bombay that the Ladies' Singles Handicap at the Bombay Gymkhana is causing unusual interest. That tournament has now provided the finalists—Mrs. Murray and Mrs Anstey. Mrs. Murray has won three matches to get into the final but Mrs. Anstey has had a "walk over" in each of the three rounds. These two ladies are amongst the best lady players in Bombay. Mrs. Anstey is minus 15 and Mrs. Murray is minus 2.6. The final should result in a very close match. Mrs. Anstey is equipped with a good back hand stroke which is the weakness of Mrs. Murray.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

TRAM-CONDUCTOR SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira passed a sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment on Parshuram Govind Sandvi, Tram Conductor No. 317, who was charged by Inspector Dyer, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Mr. A. S. Lobo a telegraphist.

It appeared that on the 29th ultimo the complainant boarded a tram car near the Flora Fountain and when he came opposite the "Times of India" office the accused came before him and asked for the ticket. The complainant offered him an anna and wanted a ticket for Girgaum via Crawford Market. But the accused gave him a ticket punched for some station unknown to him. The complaint again wanted a ticket for his destination whereupon the accused began to abuse him in filthy language and on the complainant's returning the abuse the accused began to hammer him with his aluminum ticket box causing him several wounds on the head, nose and forehead.

Mr. Vicaji F. Viiaji, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused who pleaded not guilty but was convicted and sentenced on the evidence.

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NOTICE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe will deliver a public lecture on "The Work Before Us" on Friday, the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Caval. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 10th March, 1920.

BLESSINGS OF A HIGH EXCHANGE!

The Currency Committee has placed on record the varied circumstances in which the chief events leading up to its own inquiry and report occurred and the patience and resourcefulness with which each difficulty was met as it arose. It is curious that the Committee has no fault to find with Government's exchange and currency policy and has discovered no flaws in the measures Government adopted to keep things going. There is no suggestion made nor is any hint dropped that Government could have acted in certain respects otherwise than they actually did, to the advantage of the country; and this unpleasant but absolutely necessary work of criticism had to be done by the only Indian member of the Committee, who has performed his task with refreshing candour and uncompromising outspokenness. There is no wonder if, under these circumstances, the majority report of the Currency Committee should have been described as an effort at whitewashing the doings of Government with reference to the exchange and currency of India during and after the war. The Committee has justified every step taken by the authorities and has stated its agreement with the conclusions of the Chamberlain Commission on almost all essential points. Its report, eulogized though it has been in certain quarters, is not a document to which students may turn for enlightenment as to sound principles and correct practice in the domain of Indian currency. The Committee was appointed in order that it might indicate how, and at what rate, the exchange value of the rupee could be stabilized and might make recommendations regarding subsidiary matters connected with this all-important point. It came to the conclusion that a stable exchange was such a great and indispensable thing that it must be secured almost at any cost, and that the most suitable rate at which it could be pegged was 24d. (gold) per rupee. We are pleased to find that the view we expressed with regard to the Currency Committee's decision in favour of linking up the rupee to gold, instead of to sterling, is being widely appreciated and that the fact is being realized that there is nothing in this recommendation which means an advance or improvement in the Indian Government's currency policy or methods. Some publicists have gone into ecstasies over the fixed association of the rupee with 11·3 grains of gold deluding themselves with the notion that it gives India a true gold standard, such as the country did not possess in the past. Consistently with its desire to make the rupee stable, the Committee could not fix the exchange in terms of sterling which was subject to daily and violent fluctuations. Even when the rupee was legally stabilized at 16d. in sterling twenty years ago, the exchange was essentially a fixed relation between our currency and gold.

It is the existing divergence between the values of the depreciated British sovereign and its gold content that has given rise to a confusion of ideas which prevails in the minds of some people. And the fact that in spite of the Government's adoption of the new exchange rate expressed in gold, sterling drafts are being sold at 32d. per rupee is simply expressive of the present position of the sterling dollar exchange. Government's sale of reverse councils on a large scale from week to week, is inexplicable except on the supposition that it is designed to draw currency from circulation into the treasuries so as to obviate the necessity of supplying rupees to the public at a prohibition cost. It is calculated to check exports and to stimulate the transfer of capital out of India. The conversion of our gold assets in London and the remittance of our funds back to India, which results from the sale of reverse bills, at a high rate of exchange, means so much loss to this country. The prevention of the ex change from falling below the gold export point has always been the object of Government in selling sterling drafts, but at the present moment an artificial demand for reverse councils has been created by the attractive rates which are offered and the whole currency and exchange position, instead of being stabilized, has been seriously unsettled. These are the first-fruits of the recommendations of the Currency Committee's report, though it did not sanction the present sale of reverse bills; and it is not unlikely that Government may have to evolve a policy of their own independently of the lines contemplated by the Committee. Apart from the question whether Government could have maintained the rupee at 16d., as Mr. Dalal has declared they could and ought to have done, we have to consider the Committee's view that a descent from high exchange rate to that low level would have been attended with grave risk and that permanent fixing of the rupee at 24d. was calculated to be fruitful of beneficial effects. The weightiest argument which swayed the Committee's decision in this connection, was the imperative need so to direct India's exchange policy as to bring down general prices which have soared to dangerous heights. A high gold value put upon the rupee, would yield to the Indian producer a smaller quantity of rupee currency, and with the contraction of money circulation, prices would be naturally lowered. The position is perfectly logical and no one who knows what severe hardships high prices have caused to people in this country, would object to all practical steps being taken to give relief to the vast majority of people suffering from the evil. One can understand efforts made to deflate a depreciated currency and thus to enhance its purchasing power. This is an important remedy which is called for in the case of England and other countries where an over-issue of paper has caused a depreciation of money. We have ground to believe, however, that in India the dimensions of the currency in circulation have been exaggerated, and to suppose that the demand for currency was largely due to high prices themselves and to the inability of the people to satisfy their legitimate need for gold and silver.

It is astonishing that in a country like India where exports normally exceed imports by a considerable margin, the Currency Committee should have recommended a rate of exchange that is unfavourable to the large and important classes of producers and should have looked at the question of prices principally from the point of view of consumers. The advantage gained on the side of imports by a high exchange may indeed be set off against the loss incurred upon exports, but there is the large balance of trade in favour of the country that requires consideration. Then there is further the detrimental effect upon all producers, of a high exchange through its action upon the agricultural and other products of the country. This aspect of the problem did not escape the attention of the Currency Committee; but it found large measure of compensating comfort in the thought that the Government of India would make a saving of 12½ crores year on the remittance of their "Home" charges. Its report states: "The fixing of the rupee at 1s. 4d. materially improved the revenue position and enabled the Indian Treasury to do without the additional taxation that would otherwise have been necessary. A high rate of exchange would result in further advantages in this direction. When the exchange value of the rupee was 1s. 4d. the rupee equivalent of the Home charges on the basis of 25,000,000l. a year was 37½ crores; while, if the necessary sum were remitted at an exchange of 2s., the cost would be 25 crores only, a saving of 12½ crores." We wonder if the Committee wanted to indulge in a joke at the expense of the Indian taxpayer when it decided to urge this saving in Government's expenditure as an argument in support of a high exchange or if it thought the Indian people were so simple-minded that the consideration of the alleged saving and surplus would be regarded by them as a decided benefit to the country. Did the Committee expect us to believe that Government's revenues would increase or expenditure diminish without a sacrifice being entailed on important classes of the community, simply because it chose to impose a higher gold value on the rupee? The Committee has discovered in a high exchange a rich gold mine, out of which copious surpluses of revenue are to be dug up year after year. It had indeed to make allowance for the loss of a paltry amount of Rs. 38 crores on the depreciation involved in the revaluation in rupees of the sterling investments and the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve, but it hastened to point out that if "the whole of the revenue saved in respect of the Home charges could be employed for the purpose of meeting this loss, it would be recouped in about three years." And thereafter a considerable surplus revenue would be available each year for being laid out on the material development of India or for being used in the reduction of taxation. The Committee must be thanked for laying stress upon this "incidental advantage in fixing a high rate of exchange which must be taken into consideration" and for suggesting to irreverent and waggish critics the possibility of Government saving the whole amount of the "Home" charges by a further enhancement of the rate of exchange. An emphatic protest has to be raised against the way in which the whole exchange business has been managed and the highest economic interests of the country have been sacrificed. The Committee itself could not forecast the future of prices and costs of production in the outside world and in India with any pretence at certainty, and its conclusions with respect to the relation of a high exchange to the condition of our trade and industries cannot, therefore, be expected to carry any conviction to the public mind or produce a reassuring effect upon it. The indirect taxation of the people through the manipulation of exchange, stands self-condemned, and the undermining of our currency system that is being attempted, has reduced the position to a sorry mess, an escape from which appears, for the moment, to be extremely difficult, if not hopeless.

THE AMRITSAR APPEALS.

The news that the Privy Council had last rejected the Amritsar appeals, was received in the Punjab with feelings of pain and consternation. Amritsar was in mourning and gave up the preparations it made for according a right royal reception to Lala Lajpat Rai. While the disappointment is shared by the rest of India, it would be impossible, without seeing the orders of rejection, to discuss the grounds on which the Viceroy was regarded as possessing powers beyond the text of the Regulation in question. The Viceroy by ordinance claimed to form commissions with powers belonging to courts-martial under Bengal Regulation, 804; and the ordinance was applied to the trial of cases in which British subjects were not taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government. The result apparently is that the Viceroy is free by a stroke of the pen to destroy judicial forms of trial without limit to his power, which, it would seem, is absolute. The question was generously interpreted in favour of the Government of India, who are left, technically, justified in having arrested the accused under the ordinance, after the breakdown of the "rebellion," and in having tried them by commission. Even without any fervour of partisanship, several lawyers of repute regarded the act of the Viceroy as *ultra vires*. The face of the Government of India has been legally saved, though the result, as a point of law as distinguished from a point of justice, is surprisingly at variance with the trend of hearing. We have, however, to accept the decision with the respect due to the highest judicial tribunal in the Empire. In cases of this kind, political predilections touching the honour and safety of the State, insensibly affect the judgment of people; but we have to make allowance for human imperfections, and see how, in practice, absolute power may be exercised without judicial redress of the kind we expected in these appeals. The action of the Government of India has been supported by the Privy Council; moral approval does not enter into the issue at all. Laymen, who equally with great judges, are able to see the enormity of legal misdeeds, will no doubt realise the utter absence of the guarantees of freedom and the Tsarist powers of life and death, that are vested in the hands of a single individual in a system which stimulates pre-judice and, permits, in times of crisis, its appeasement. To demonstrate the rights and wrongs of the Amritsar decisions is, hence, a matter of legal interest. What is paramount is the need of some guarantees of citizenship for the individual, protecting him against the harsh and unrighteous application of force, as also against the farcical concessions of "trial" which makes the outrage of justice more bitter. We find no room for pedantic quibblings after this experience and we hope to see the whole of India virtually unanimous in demanding a Declaration of Rights.

More important for our immediate purpose than the legal aspect of the case, is the urgency of having the prisoners released in accordance with the Royal Amnesty. The matter has evoked profound feeling in Amritsar. The prisoners contested the action of the Viceroy, questioning the validity of the ordinance under which they were arrested and tried. It was a procedure which was open to them to take, and no Government can rightly feel themselves stiffened because their authority had been challenged. Apart from the feelings of grudge or increased severity, which we for our part would not ascribe to the Government or the Viceroy, they ought to demonstrate real generosity of spirit. Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand and other appellants deserve to be released, if the terms of clemency are not allowed to be vitiated by undue sternness or vindictiveness. In the madness of April last, when some officials behaved with maniac ferocity, a large number of people, who were respectable and had a clear record, were tried and convicted for terrible crimes. It is not necessary to press for their release on the merits of their case; we ask Government to free them as belonging to the class of Martial-Law prisoners whose release cannot conceivably be inconsistent with public safety. We hope the Government of India will not lay themselves open to the charge of having looked upon their adversaries in court in the "served-you-right" spirit. They had the right of testing the validity of their conviction and it cannot be viewed as an unpardonable presumption. We understand that non-official members of the Imperial Council are memorialising the Government of India on the subject. It is with shame and regret that we hear that a handful of stern, unbending Moderates, including Mr. Bannerjea, have declined to sign the memorial requesting Lord Chelmsford to show compassion to the prisoners involved in the Privy Council Appeals and release them. The psychology of moderation, it is impossible to fathom. We have to put up with these erratic exhibitions of "statesmanship"; but we still ask them to join in the memorial and plead for the release of the prisoners. The Government of India will be taking a false step if, through any sense of petty severity or in view of the inexorableness of a few, they decline to remit the sentences of those who appealed against their action.

Notes of the Day.

Scrap of Paper?

We fervently trust there is no truth in the report contained in Reuter's telegram that Greece will be given the control of Thrace, arrangement being made for placing the sacred places in Adrianople under the care of the Turks. For there could be no more wanton violation of the principle of nationality than will be perpetuated by the cession of Thrace to Greece. More, it will be a flagrant breach of the solemn pledge of the Premier—which was according to him, "specific, unqualified and deliberate." That pledge was to keep the whole of Thrace in Turkish hands because it was predominantly Turkish in race. Nor less wanton and unwarranted will be the decision to place Smyrna—the scene of harrowing massacres of Muslims by the Greeks—under Greek control, a decision which, according to Reuter, is practically certain. The news will cause consternation not only in the Moslem world, but in every quarter where faith in the determination of Britain to secure a just settlement of the Turkish question is not yet shaken. We only hope Reuter's information is not true.

The Deepening Tragedy.

Sinn Fein, to which practically the whole of Ireland owes allegiance whether open or secret, was never so well-organised as it is to-day. The Republican loan, which was ridiculed in the beginning as an impossible absurdity, is not exactly a failure. More significant of the popularity of the claim for independence, is the vast organisation of men and arms which is busy with raids and murder. Mr. Macpherson speaking in Parliament has admitted that 200,000 men were ready to act as murder gangs. Considering the population of Ireland, the figure seems a trifle too high for such a perilous enterprise day by day. Still if it is true, no better indication of the boldness and tenacity of the Irish can be conceived. The Labour Party has, through its delegation, discovered that the dominant note in Ireland toward the ruling hierarchy may be briefly expressed in the words "Clear out." Even in the worst days of the Land League and Fenian agitation, the situation was never so serious as now. The Easter rebellion was too ill-prepared and explosive to be likened to the present guerilla war-fare. The situation is one of deadly conflict and cannot be indefinitely prolonged. We can quite realise the alarm of "loyalists" who are threatened with death on suspicion of sympathy with the Union. There is no hope in a short and sharp campaign, because the nation is too embittered for chastisement. Law and order have ceased to exist in Ireland; at any rate the security of Government protection is an idle fiction. The panacea which the Cabinet has for Ireland is the Home Rule Bill with disguised partition and virtual subordination as its distinguishing features. It is less than the Home Rule Act it is intended to replace. The fact that Ulster has passively accepted it is proof that the domination of the Protestant area or the garrison community is assured.

"Risk A Republic"

And is it any surprise that Sir Horace Plunkett has denounced the Bill as the worst measure ever introduced to pacify the Irish. There is a holy regard for the claims of Ulster and the so-called coercion of the Northern counties. As against it, the fact cannot be concealed that the majority is, under present conditions, being really coerced into submission by military force. What Ulster is spared, the rest of Ireland is bearing. Sir Horace Plunkett's suggestion of a constituent assembly on the basis of proportional representation, is not likely to be accepted by any Tory Government, as it is certain to expose the unreality of the homogenous feeling ascribed to the Ulster counties. It is a device that is scientific and just, and the proposal when made in Parliament was turned down not long ago, by the weight of Tory influence which apprehended its logical results. What Englishmen fear—and it is a legitimate fear,—is that the independence of Ireland might involve that island into some alliance with an enemy of Britain and threaten her military defence. As a matter of fact it is to the interests of Ireland, whether independent or subordinate, to be associated with the British military system or at any rate, to be insured by British friendship. Will Ireland, if given a spell of independence, promptly seek suicidal alliance with an enemy of Britain? There will be no such enemy for a generation. The experiment of freedom might perhaps be made in these propitious circumstances and the hollowness of dangerous alliances demonstrated. Further England may prescribe an orbit of foreign exclusion in the American manner. Such are the contentions of Sinn Fein and along with it, a certain section of the British public. There can, perhaps, be no better opportunity for "risking a republic"—a recent, but expressive phrase of Mr. Asquith.

The Corporation and Rice Control.

We hope the Government of India as well as the Local Government will take due note of the fact that, barring a solitary Corporator who is a member of the firm which enjoys a monopoly of importing rice—no apologist for the present system of rice control in Bombay has been forthcoming in the Bombay Corporation. It is, of course, likely that there were some official members who might have approved of the system, but they chose to hide their light under the bushel or to absent themselves during the debate. Those who cared to express their views were emphatic enough in their denunciation of the failure of the "control" system to achieve the end in view We are glad that at last the City Fathers have resolved to approach Government to remedy matters without further procrastination. It now rests with the authorities to take the needful action and make the "control" a real thing in place of the criminal waste and farce it is at present. Of what earthly benefit is "control," if the consumers are not benefitted therefrom? We have the testimony of a responsible body like the Corporation Committee that not a single case could they come across in which rice was sold to the consumers at the controlled rates. When this is so, all talk of effectiveness of "control," exercised over importers or growers, has no relevancy. The only test,—the only justification, for control—lies in whether it is capable of reaching down, in effect, to the consumer. If it does not, then it is no "control" but a mere eyewash, as one of the Corporators aptly designated it. We are waiting to see what the two Governments concerned are going to do. Meanwhile it is time public opinion in the City expressed itself emphatically on the matter.

Absentee Corporators.

We hope members of the Corporation who are in the habit of constantly absenting themselves from debates affecting important civic questions, will evince more interest in Municipal affairs and make it a point regularly to participate on the deliberations of that body. It may be that the nominees of the J. P's or of Government who were conspicuous by their absence at Monday's meeting of the Corporation, were attracted by the greater attraction of the Children's Welfare Exhibition, which was opened that day, but it was not the first time that they gave cause for complaint. We remember sometime back a taunt was levelled at some of the "Home Rule" members that they were habitual offenders in this regard, but to their credit be it said that such of them as realised that they could not spare the time to take part in the Corporation meetings soon resigned their seats. But there are other members of the Corporation, who are disposed to take their Municipal burdens lightly—though not the civic or other *honours*. Perhaps they feel they are in the Corporation as a matter of right, thanks to the favours of a kindly Government or some semi-official body. That a large number of this fraternity should have absented themselves on so important an occasion is hardly creditable to them. Mr. Jamnadas and other members were right in raising an emphatic protest against such display of apathy towards vital municipal matters.

THRACE AND SMYRNA

TO BE PLACED UNDER GREEK CONTROL.

SACRED PLACES IN ADRIANOPLE TO BE UNDER TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

It is understood that Greece will be given the control of Thrace, but it is proposed to make arrangements for placing the sacred places in Adrianople under the care of the Turks. It is practically certain that Smyrna will be placed under Greek control.

TURKS AND CONSTANTINOPLE

MR. ASQUITH TO RECEIVE INDIAN KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., March 9.

Mr. Asquith will receive the Indian Khilafat delegation on March 10th respecting the Turks remaining in Constantinople.

"CONSTANTINOPLE MUST REMAIN WITH KHALIFA."

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, March 8.

The following telegram has been cabled to the Prime Minister, Great Britain, the Secretary of State for India and Syed Ameer Ali, member of the Privy Council, by the Khilafat Committee, Ajmer:—

"Agitation against decision allowing Turks to retain Constantinople, causing gravest concern to Indian Muslims. United India demands that Constantinople should remain unconditionally with Khalifa as his capital. Some British statesmen appear profoundly ignorant of intense feeling here. Yielding to uninformed agitation will ruthlessly wound feelings of whole Muslim world and lead to consequences impossible to foretell; expecting you to remain firm."

REMEMBER MARCH 19!

THE KHILAFAT-HARTAL DAY.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has issued the following Manifesto:—

The Central Khilafat Committee of India deem it their duty to announce as follows:

For more than a year past the Moslems, not only of India but of the whole world, have given expression to their feelings and their demands with regard to the question of the Khilafat and the Holy Places of Islam by holding meetings and Conferences, through the press, and by submitting memorials, couched in respectful and polite terms. Now Lord Bryce and Co., have attempted to prove these genuine feelings of the Moslems as fictitious and unreal and therefore, unworthy of regard; and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have caused general excitement by giving the movement a religious colour. In view of this movement which has unfortunately assumed an anti-Islamic colour, and for demonstrating the sincerity of the Moslem demands the Central Khilafat Committee of India are compelled to announce that the Resolution regarding 'Hartal' passed at the Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Calcutta on the 28th and 29th February, 1920, must necessarily be acted upon.

Hence the Indian Moslems and their Indian brethren who support their cause, should suspend all business on Friday the 19th, March, 1920. That is to say, the merchants should stop their business, and labourers and employees should not attend to their work that day. The Moslems and other sympathizing brethren in India should pray to God in congregations in their respective sacred places, and on that day attend meetings of their respective cities and villages which may be held and pass thereat a resolution of protest against the agitation aforesaid. It is further urged that they should not adopt any step against law or peace, and use no coercion whatever against any person, In short, they should not weaken their exertions which they are making before the world in the cause of righteousness and justice, by any act of theirs. It is the duty of the Mussalmans to ask for justice by themselves observing principles of Law and Justice."

(Sd.) MIRZA ALI MOHAMED KHAN.
(Sd.) SHAUKAT ALI,
(Sd.) BADRUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR,
(Sd.) AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI
Hon. Secretaries.

M. CAILLAUX'S TRIAL.

A SENSATIONAL DECLARATION.

THREAT TO KING ALFONSO DURING AGADIR CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

PARIS.—In the course of the Caillaux trial, M. Martin, a former French Ambassador in Madrid, caused a sensation in the court by declaring that King Alfonso during the Agadir crisis confided in M. Martin that M. Caillaux had sent an emissary to King Alfonso threatening to kill the latter. King Alfonso wrote down the threat and placed it in a sealed packet in a safe to be opened in the event of his death.

M. Paleologue, formerly French Ambassador in Petrograd, then gave evidence to the effect that M. Caillaux's lack of firmness before the war had done much to augment Germany's arrogance and ultimately led to the outbreak of war.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

LORD PEEL ON REDUCING NATIONAL DEBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 5.

In the House of Lords Lord Buckmast drew attention to the financial situation. He suggested calling on the people holding over certain amount of capital to put one-tenth it in Government securities for a period years in which only one per cent. interest would be paid. This would wipe out twenty five hundred millions of the national debt.

Lord Peel on behalf of the Government, said that the scheme was impracticable and undesirable. The Government's fixed intention was to reduce the foreign debt, contract no further debts abroad, reduce the ways and means advances and make substantial provision for a sinking fund for the internal loans. These remedies would substantially reduce the national debt. Indicating an improved financial situation Lord Peel said that since January 1st the revenue had totalled £375 millions and the expenditure £250 millions.

ABOLITION OF BREAD SUBSIDY INADVISABLE

PREMIER ON RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICE OF FLOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 9.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had decided that abolition of the bread subsidy was at present inadvisable, but substantial reduction in the estimate for the current financial year was imperative. Consequently the wholesale price of flour would be raised by nineteen shillings and threepence per sack of 280 pounds on March 15th. Also the average rate of extraction which must be obtained from wheat, would be raised from 77 to 80 per cent. In order to ensure that the benefit on the increased value of the traders' stocks should pass to the consumer or the tax-payer, no advance on the retail price of flour or bread would be permitted until April 12th. Arrangements had been made to check the traders' stocks. It was estimated that the reduction in subsidy would amount to about £45 million sterling in the current financial year.

ACUTE LABOUR TROUBLES IN PORTUGAL.

RAILWAY POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

Grave but unconfirmed reports are in circulation with regard to Portugal where labour troubles are acute. The Railway postal and telegraphic strike is in operation and all communication has completely ceased

REPORTED DISORDERS IN LISBON.

A MILITARY TRAIN BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

Madrid.—The Mayor of Tuy reports that according to travellers from Portugal disorders have broken out there. Shots have been fired in Lisbon and Oporto and a military train has been bombed and fusilad when approaching Vianno do Castello.

RUMOUR OF REVOLUTION DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

The Portuguese legations in Paris and Madrid deny the rumours of revolution in Lisbo and declare that the strike is the only evo of any consequence.

SINN FEINISM AND IRELAND.

MENACE TO LOYALISTS.

MR. MACPHERSON'S PLEA FOR CONTINUING D. O. R. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Macpherson defended the continuance for twelve month of the Defence of the Realm Act in the case of Ireland. The Act would lapse in England on August 31st. Mr. Macpherson said that the Sinn Feiners, militarily organised, were intimidating and terrorising the population. The Sinn Feiners had conducted forty-nine raids for arms last week. The only explanation was that they were trying to collect arms in order that they might mutilate and murder the loyalists. We were obviously up against the tremendously dangerous situation. He referred to the letters received to-day in which the loyalists in the south-west begged the Government to arrange to remove them owing to their dangerous surroundings. Nobody in Ireland doubted that the Sinn Feiners had 200,000 men prepared to murder the loyalists day or night.

HOME RULE BILL—"WORST YET PRODUCED."

SIR H. PLUNKETT SUGGESTS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

Speaking at a reception in Dublin last night Sir Horace Plunkett declared that the new Home Rule Bill was the worst yet produced. He said that Government was making Ulster a virtual mandatory over the whole of Ireland. He condemned the proposed parliamentary boundaries of the northern Parliament and suggested a constituent assembly of Irishmen elected by proportional representation who would be statutorily authorised to draft the Irish Constitution. Local autonomy would be assured thus most nearly approaching the Dominion status.

TWO SINN FEINERS DEPORTED TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

Alderman O'Brien and the Sinn Fein M.P. Hunter, have been deported to England.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

BILL PASSED IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

BERLIN.—The National Assembly has passed the Bill dealing with the trial of the war criminals.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

It is officially announced that the departure of the Renown has been unavoidably postponed owing to the outbreak of influenza on board. The ship is in strict quarantine. It is hoped that no fresh cases will occur.

The Prince intends to sail at the earliest possible moment. All engagements for the tour have been postponed for a week, but there will be no further postponement unless absolutely necessitated by the continuance of the epidemic. The actual date of sailing will be notified as soon as the ship is declared free from quarantine.

RUMOUR OF CEDING BRITISH WEST INDIES TO U. S.

DENIAL BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., March 9.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Gideon Murray with regard to the American suggestion that British West Indies should be ceded to the United States in exchange for cancellation of certain war debts, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not the slightest intention of bartering or selling any part of British West Indies (Loud Cheers).

CHALLENGES FOR DAVIS CUP

DRAWS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

A message from Sydney states that Britain, the United States, South Africa and Holland have issued challenges for the Davis Cup. The draw resulted as follows:—

Britain *versus* Holland.
United States *versus* South Africa.

TAKE CARE OF BABIES!

WELFARE EXHIBITION AND FETE.

YESTERDAY'S SUCCESS.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete yesterday attracted even larger crowds than on the opening day, and the different Sections and the "side shows" were thronged by people, the whole time the Exhibition remained open. The public, in addition to getting an idea of the very useful instruction provided in the Educational Section of the Exhibition proper, were able to spend a most enjoyable evening, thanks to the amusement provided at the different "side shows," several bands helping in this direction by discoursing sweet music at intervals. Judging from the enormous crowds that visited the Exhibition yesterday, there is no doubt that the Exhibition and Fete have caught public imagination and that it is going to prove one of the most successful Exhibitions ever held in Bombay.

Yesterday's programme opened with the "Baby Show," where European, Parsi and Anglo-Indian infants were judged. A large number of babies were entered for the competition, and the following were declared prize winners:—

Class I (Babies 1 to 6 months old): Europeans:—(1) Archie Cornfield, (2) Richards Daniels, (3) Winnie Cloydon. Parsis: (1) Roosy Todiywala (Tardeo), (2) Rustom Nanabhoy (Lamington Road); (3) Dhunjishah Sethna (Dhobi Talao). Anglo-Indians: (1) Winifred Lazarus (Laburnum Road).

Class II (Babies 6 months to 1 year old): Europeans: (1) George Webb (Malabar Hill) (2) Eric Redcliffe (Palli Hill, Bandra), (3) Peggy Holbrook (Colaba). Parsis: (1) Sorab R. Divecha (Colaba) (2) Siloo [illegible] Davar (Byculla). Anglo-Indians: (1) Hardwick Joseph (Byculla), (2) Victor Youngsmith (Mazagon Terrace), (3) Lorna Williams (Byculla).

Class III (Babies 1 to 3 years old) Europeans: (1) Baby Asquith (Cumballa Hill) (2) Baby Babb (Hotel Majestic), (3) Baby Gunthorpe (Colaba). Parsis: (1) Baby Dalal (Frere Road), (2) Baby Canteenwala (Gamdevi), (3) Baby Bambcatwala (Gamdevi). Anglo Indians: (1) Baby Bradbury (Byculla), (2) Baby Scott (Colaba), (3) Baby Guest (Byculla).

The judging was under the supervision of Dr. Miss Dadabhoy, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs Banaji and other ladies.

"INFANT WELFARE."

In the Maternity Section, Dr. Sandilands Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, delivered an address on "Infant Welfare in England."

Dr. Sandilands, in the course of his speech, said:—"At the end of the last century, one of the most encouraging phenomina in the vital statistics of England was the steady and considerable fall shown by the death rate for the population as a whole during the preceding fifty years. One of the most depressing was that no such fall had taken place in the death rate among infants, which still remained at a high figure.

During the same period notable improvements in sanitation had been made, and the conclusion could not be avoided that some factors other than those of insanitary environments were operating to maintain the infantile death rate at so high a figure. It is now generally accepted that these factors are, firstly, ignorance and mismanagement on the part of mothers, and secondly, the supply of impure milk to the infants of the poorer classes. The supply of clean, sound milk is to be secured by better supervision and control over milk producers and milk vendors. Ignorance is to be dispelled by instruction, and I propose, for the purpose of illustration, to describe to you the methods of instructing mothers, which were employed in the Borough of Kensington in London, where several Infants Welfare Centres had been established before I left the Borough to come to Bombay.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.

"All these Centres or Schools for Mothers as they were called, were under voluntary management and supported by voluntary contributions. As the number grew, they agreed with me and with each other that no new Centre should be started without my approval of until a definite area, for their activities had been prescribed. Definite areas were accordingly mapped out and weekly lists of births in these areas were sent to the Schools concerned so that they might visit the mothers and invite them to attend. Part of the time of the Municipal Health Visitors was also placed at the disposal of the Welfare Centres. The essential equipment of each Centre was inexpensive and simple. It consisted of a weighing machine for the babies, a register and printed weighing cards for the mothers. The personnel comprised a doctor, a nurse, and two or three voluntary workers whose business it was to befriend and encourage the mothers attending. Now the mother of a thriving child—and these are the babies you want before and not after they begin to ail—does not consider it any part of her duty to attend a Centre for advice she does not feel the need of. It was accordingly realised in Kensington that something more than the bare-bones of good advice must be offered in order to attract such mothers, and that, above all, they should not be required to come from long distances. The amenities provided took the shape of tea supplied at cost price while the women were waiting to have their babies weighed, patterns of baby clothes laid out for inspection, model feeding bottles with prices attached, and pictures for decoration on the walls.

SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

"Sewing classes were held once a week, and periodical informal lectures on infant management were arranged for. Later, dental treatment and dentures, badly needed by a large majority of the women attending, were provided in three out of the seven schools, and before I left, anti-natal treatment was being given at all the Centres to the mothers who had usually attended with their first baby and were glad to come for advice before the birth of the second. So much of these measures as will suit the genius of Bombay and its people will be included in the Bombay Infant Welfare scheme, and I do not suppose the difference between Bombay women and their London sisters is as great as some may believe it to be. No. "Dhai" could be worse than our own Mrs. Gamps who flourished in England untrained, unregistered, and uncontrolled right up to the middle of the year 1905. At no distant date, there is good reason to believe that "Dhais" will be obliged to give place to trained midwives. I do not yet know, but I suspect that the Bombay grandmother is no less affectionate, meddlesome and dangerous than grandmothers the world over. The remedy here will be that the grandmothers of the next generation will be the educated mothers of this generation, and will be a help instead of a hindrance to their married daughters in rearing a family. You will have the same difficulty through the refusal of the respectable working mother to attend with women of the lower class, and will meet it by arranging different charges for different classes. But whatever difficulties may arise they will be overcome. This movement so energetically and graciously supported by Her Excellency Lady Lloyd has come to stay, and I wish it the success it is certain to achieve."

MR. TURNER'S LECTURE.

On the conclusion of Dr. Sandiland's lecture Mr. G. E. Turner, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, delivered an interesting lecture on "Faulty Housing in Bombay," assisted by magic lantern slides.

INFANT WELFARE WORK IN INDIA.

LADY LLOYD'S SPEECH

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd delivered on Monday evening an address on "The Necessity of Infant Welfare Work in India" in the Prince of Wales' Theatre of the Exhibition before a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd in the course of her address, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—An oft-quoted cynic has told us that gratitude is nothing more than a lively sense of favours to come—but I cannot in any way accept this as a definition of my feelings to-day towards the heroic band of workers who have toiled so unceasingly and so whole-heartedly to create this great Exhibition, and to make it the unqualified success which I am convinced it is going to be. Before I say anything else, I want to try, however, inadequately to convey to them some meed of the tribute which is their due not only from myself, but from the public of Bombay, for their work which is in some sense historic in that it represents the first attempt on a large scale to educate public opinion in the vast and complicated problems of Child Welfare in Western India.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

This city has always been famous for the brilliant success of its great Exhibitions—and public entertainments, of which so many were held during the war—and the the resource and talent of the voluntary organisers of such Fetes is well-known. But I do not think they have ever before been called upon to get up so large a function in so short a time—to work at such high pressure, and to make so many bricks with so little straw. They have done it in a way which defies my efforts to praise them—and I think it is interesting to ask why? Not for any personal reasons, but because they believe as I believe., and as Bombay is going to believe—as it is indeed beginning to believe already—that the cause for which we are all working is worth while—worth taking trouble for worth getting tired for—worth even risking failure over—for I think we all felt we were risking failure when we first began—Their Eyes are opened to the fact that this terrible question of child mortality and child disease is one of the deadliest and most destructive evils in the national life of India. They realise the meaning of the grim statistics which have been published recently—that out of every five children brought into the world by the poor Indian mother, she can only hope to save two and that she is quite unable to ensure health and strength even for these two survivors. We mothers know what it costs us to give a child to our country, but think of the waste and futility of allowing that price to the majority of cases, to be paid in vain. No country in the Universe can afford such a spendthrift policy as that.

All over the world the public conscience is being aroused to a sense of the urgency of its duty towards its children—and the reception which Bombay is already giving to this work which is being inaugurated by the Children's Welfare Society encourages me to believe that Western India does not intend to bring up the rear over this question. Time does not allow me to go into the details of our scheme on this occasion nor is it necessary. Much has already been published on the subject—and

(Continued on page 10.)

SWEDEN JOINS LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PROPOSAL ADOPTED IN BOTH HOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

COPENHAGEN.—Both the Chambers have unanimously adopted the proposal to join the League of Nations.

SWEDEN'S ENTRY AUTHORISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

STOCKHOLM.—Both the Houses of Riksdag have authorised Sweden's entry into the League of Nations.

NORWAY TO ADHERE TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

CHRISTIANIA.—The Storting has decided by 100 votes to 20 to adhere to the League of Nations.

SWITZERLAND TO JOIN LEAGUE.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 9.

BERNE.—The Council of State by 30 votes to 6 has passed a resolution in favour of Switzerland's adherence to the League of Nations.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S ECONOMIC MANIFESTO.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

"The Times" states that the Supreme Council's economic manifesto has been submitted to the French Government for approval. In this connection Signor Nitti urged that the economic reconstruction of Germany should be the first care of the Allies. The French, however, emphasised that the reconstruction of the devastated regions in France had equal claim on the Allies. Mr. Lloyd George supported the French amendment which was adopted. "The Times" adds that the manifesto will be in the nature of a recommendation and will not necessarily be binding on the Allies.

EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER.

NETHERLANDS STILL MAINTAIN DECISION OF REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 9.

THE HAGUE.—Replying to the Allied Note of February 16th, the Netherlands Government maintains the decision, expressed in the note of January 21st, refusing to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS FOR GERMANY.

QUESTION OF LOAN FROM NEUTRALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 9.

Paris.—The "Temps" understands that the Supreme Council is considering the question of authorising Germany to contract a loan with the neutrals in order to obtain food and raw materials.

TAKE CARE OF BABIES.

(Continued from page 9.)

reprints of the detailed explanation of our aims and our concrete proposals may be had free on application, in pamphlet form, both in English and the Vernacular at the Office in this building. One point only I will touch upon now; namely, that we do not make any pretensions to covering all the ground that it will be necessary to cover before its rightful heritage of health can be secured to every child born in the Bombay Presidency. The present state of things is brought about as much by poverty, overcrowding, and the dirt inseparable from these conditions, as by ignorance and lack of proper medical assistance. The public of Bombay must insist on giving its citizens a living wage, and reasonable accommodation, as well as help and education. Your Governor and Government and your Municipality are putting the housing question in the forefront of the battle. You will support them in getting decent houses for your people to live in—and you will at the same time support us in teaching them how to live rightly—how to keep healthy and clean. The two questions are inseparable—the two tasks must be accomplished simultaneously.

GIVE YOUR PERSONAL SERVICE.

For our side of the business—the Children's Welfare Work. I am appealing to everyone to-day with the absolute conviction based on experience, that I shall receive unlimited support from every quarter, and unlimited support is needed, if we are to attempt to tackle this huge question adequately. I ask you during this week to come to the Exhibition not in hundreds but in thousands—to come to learn what it concerns you all to know, and having learnt to act on your knowledge, and to pass it on to others; to come to spend so as to place the funds which are being collected on such a basis that the Committee may enlarge its work immediately to the fullest possible scale. And later I ask those of you who have leisure and opportunity, to give your personal service—the most valuable gift of all—to carry out the practical side of this scheme. I want it to be said with truth that there is no one in Bombay who is not interested in Children's Welfare—no one who has not done his bit in supporting and encouraging it and judging by the ever-growing enthusiasm of the response which we are receiving, I do not think it will be long before my ideal is realised.

The lecture was followed by a cinema film prepared by Messrs. Patankar Friends and Company under the direction of Dr. S. C. Hormusji. The film was entitled "The Faulty Environment, Milk Pollution, Common Factors of Infant Diseases and the Advantages of Maternity Homes in Bombay" and brought out all the features implied in the title very vividly to the spectators.

Dr. S. C. Hormusji, addressing the audience, said the film had been taken by Messrs. Patankar, Friends and Co., a firm which was well-known for its skill in photographing films on Indian subjects. In the first place he must thank this firm for their having undertaken to produce the film at less than cost price—thus showing their readiness and willingness to help in a good cause.

THE GREAT PEARL LOTTERY

TWELVE NECKLACES.

The flow of Pearls has been so generous since the issue of the original posters that the promoters are now able to announce that at least twelve necklaces will be offered as prizes in the Great Lottery in addition to many smaller prizes of Pearls. The value of the first four prizes is etsimated as follows:—

	Rs.
First Prize	35,000
Second Prize	35,000
Third Prize	18,000
Fourth Prize	12,000

The Winner of Prizes such as these for a Rs. 10 ticket is to be envied.

The Lottery will be drawn early in April at a great Public Meeting which will be held under the distinguished Patronage of her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd. The time and place of this Meeting will be notified in due course.

All the pearls are on view in the main Entrance Hall of the Children's Welfare Exhibition at the Prince of Wales' Museum, where Lottery Tickets may be purchased. The demand from all over the Presidency is brisk, and early application should be made.

PURDAH DAY.

To-day is the Purdah day from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m. The entrance to the Exhibition is from Rampart Row. All nurses will be allowed free during these hours. All School-girls, if accompanied by a Teacher from their school, will be allowed entrance at half-price during these hours and subsequently throughout the week.

INDIAN CONCERTS.

The Indian Concerts organised for Friday, the 12th March, and Sunday the 14th March at 9-30 p.m. at The Variety Theatre, The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete will be unique and quite unparalleled inasmuch as never before have such a number of the best Vocal and Instrumental Artists of the country collected together to give of their best for the cause. As already announced the famous singer Gauhur Jan will sing. Prof. Rahim-ud-din Khan (lent by H. H. the Nawab of Ganjira) and Prof. Shams-ud-din Khan have kindly consented to give selections on the Sitar. A pupil of Prof. Abdul Karim Khan will give a novel item which consists of playing on 15 or 16 Tuplas at one and the same time and on 4 or 5 Musical Instruments also at one and the same time. The Indian Orchestra kindly lent by H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will play selections of Indian Classical Ragas—music of the highest type specially orchestrated for them. Such orchestration is the first of its kind in the history of Indian music and has gained the praise and admiration of all who have heard them in all parts of India both European and Indian alike. Other ladies and gentlemen will also give selections of Vocal and Instrumental music during the evening. Such an opportunity should not be missed and it is hoped that all music-lovers will avail themselves of it and book their seats early at Messrs. Rose and Co., or through Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill. "The Baroda Indian Orchestra will take part in some of the items of the Concert which is to be given on the 12th and 14th March 920. It is the first time in the annals of India that an Orchestra consisting of purely Indian instruments has ever been undertaken. The Originator of this novel idea is His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, and the idea was put into practice and perfected by Mr. M. Fredilis, the Principal of the School of Indian Music.

Though these instruments play together they do not for a moment pose their original Indian intonation, the Minds, Gamaks Murkis, Tans and other niceties of this ancient Art are brought out during the performance. Only the purest an classical Ragas are undertaken by th Artists."

LIST OF MEDALS PRESENTED.

EDUCATIONAL SECTION.

BEST SCHOOLS' COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

Queen Mary Girls High School, Girgaum. St. Teresa's School. Cathedral Girls' School. St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra. Lamington Road Municipal Marathi Boys School. J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage.

BEST SPECIMENS IN BRANCHES OF HANDWORK.

Clay-Modelling—Cathedral Girls' School
Toymaking—G. I. P. Railway Primary School, Parel.
Cardboard Work—Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Woodwork—J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage
Brushwork—St. Peter's School, Mazagon
Plaster and Chalk—Municipal Bhuleshwar A. V. School.
Paper Cutting—Sir C. J. Girls' School.

INDIVIDUAL WORK.

M. V. Morankar, Aryan Education Society's School.
J. B. Fernandes, St. Xavier's High School.
Keki Daruwala, Tutorial High School.
Narottam B. Engineer, New Bombay High School.
A. G. Mandokar, B. N. Poor Boys' Seminary.

TEACHERS' WORK. (SPECIAL).

V. P. Divekar, Elphinstone High School.
Miss Cowper, Cathedral Girls' School.
Miss Framji, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra.

KINDERGARTEN MATERIALS.

G. K. Delvadakar.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

Cookery—Seva Sadan.
Laundry—Parsi Girls' Schools Association.
Dressmaking—Mrs. Brown.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Entertainments in connection with the Childrens' Welfare Exhibition are splendidly varied and comprise shows inside the buildings as well as outside. In the main Exhibition building is a large hall christened Prince of Wales Theatre at the top of the museum pile and in the evening this is used by the Educational Section presumably under the direction of Messrs. W. Hammond and C. J. Sisson. Last evening there was an excellent entertainment given by the girl pupils of various Bombay Schools and the particular programme was arranged by Miss Gray. The items were chiefly dancing, drill and skipping and the girls went through their exercises with a precision which made it evident that they were carefully coached. Fancy skipping by Miss Nergish Bhonusa, a Parsi pupil of the Chandanwadi School was a tasteful bit of work and her variety steps and picturesque accuracy called for much applause Miss Ruth McGill and Miss Edith McGill of the Bandra Convent likewise gave capital displays of fancy skipping while Miss Janet Powell in a costume a la Zingari was distinctly popular with some advanced skipping. The Jig by the Misses Peggy Gordon and Maud Linford of the Cathedral Girls' High School was a pretty display and the Drill team from Chandanwada Girls' School and the Costume Dancing by six girls from the same school, as well as the Club Swinging of the nine Cathedral girls all helped towards a very pleasant hour from five o'clock till six.

THE CINEMA.

At the conclusion of the Athletic display there was an exhibition by Pathes of the cinema and some very fine pictures were presented. The repatriation film showed the great work of the American Red Cross and the French Sisters did to the poor children in denuded districts in Flanders. A colour film "Little Jim and Tiny" gave some idea of how to care for a baby while Baby Gloria Joy was a second Baby Mary Osborne in "Corrine, Come Here." It was a very humorous story. We saw Henry Lloyd also in "Off the Trolly" and this fine comedian is seen not too often in Bombay.

HIGHLAND DANCING.

At night the men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers proved a highly popular draw in the grounds of the Exhibition where some real Highland Dancing was seen and as the Pipers' Band of the celebrated regiment played to the dancing, a double treat was provided.

"DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN."

The Prince of Wales Theatre was full to see the excellent tableaux representing "Historical women and Mr. Percy Anstey represented the lecturer. His speaking was well delivered and he could be heard much better than on the first night. Following were some variety items and then the Courtship of Columbine "which was a triumph for the Hon. Irene Lawless whose dancing was from a high standard, excellent.

"WHERE THE JHELUM FLOWS."

There was a better house at the fine Cowasjee Jehangir Hall last night where "Where the Jhelum Flows" was produced, His Excellency the Governor's Band being a great attraction This artistic entertainment is well worth better patronage even than last night. Perhaps a lighter first part would make the entertainment more inviting.

PRESS ACT MEETING.

MR. PRANJPYE'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that in the report of the meeting about the Press Act that you published in your paper on Saturday last am reported to have paid a "glowing tribute to Mr. Horniman" in seconding the vote of thanks to the President Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and to have said that he should have referred to him in his opening speech. This report is altogether incorrect. I made no reference, direct or indirect, to Mr. Horniman. What I said was that on the question of the Press Act there was no difference of opinion among the Indians, that the harm done by stifling any expression of opinion, even wrong, is far greater than that done by allowing it publicity, and that the presence of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in the chair would be of great help in getting this incubus of the Press Act removed from the public life of the country. I attended the meeting as I am, like others of my way of thinking, against all arbitrary laws restricting the liberty of the people.

I write this letter as the report of my having paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Horniman and Sir Narayan's having passed over his case without reference in his opening speech is likely to be misconstrued.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. PARANJPYE.

March 8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March, 9.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Kumaon Hills and a few falls in East Punjab. Information is wanting from Kashmir. Rainfall mainly associated with thunder storms has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and local in Bengal with a few falls in Assam, Orissa, Behar and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Jessore one inch; Calcutta, two; Berhampore, Bogra and Bolesor a half; Hazaribag one; Naya Dumka three-quarters, Chakrata a half; Simla and Dharampur three quarters, and Trivandrum a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in North-East India, east United Provinces and east Central Provinces.

GOVERNOR VISITS THE HIGH COURT

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by his Private Secretary visited the High Court yesterday. His Excellency took his seat in the First Court on the Appellate Side where the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir John Heaton were hearing cases. After his Excellency took his seat in the First Court case of Govind Baba vs. The Secretary of State for India was argued before their Lordships by Mr. N. N. Patwardan on behalf of the appellant and by Mr. S. S. Patka, the Government Pleader on behalf of the Secretary of State for India.

His Excellency took a great interest in the arguments advanced before the Bench and left the Court, at 5-30 p.m. All the Judges and His Excellency met in the Judges' Library, where a few members of the Bar were invited.

QUARANTINE FOR DOGS IMPORTED IN TO EAST AFRICA.

The following rules made by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate relating to the quarantine of dogs imported into that country, are published for general information:—

All dogs imported from the United Kingdom and India shall be subjected to four months' quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner.

The period of such quarantine shall be reckoned from the date of landing in the Protectorate.

ADDRESS TO AGA KHAN.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India Bombay have resolved to present their address to his Highness the Aga Khan at 9-30 to-night at his residence, Narayan Dabulkar Road, Walkeshwar. The members of the Committee are requested to be present at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place.

Official and Personal

His Excellency Sir George Llyod visited the High Court on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended meeting of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood on Tuesday evening.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended Mrs. Curtis' entertainment "The Dream of Fair Women" at the Welfare Exhibition on Tuesday evening.

"WASTE ANDWANT BUDGET"

(Continued from page 7.)

necessary to investigate a very wide area and also the human side of the problem because human nature played a great part in this matter which the Government of India often forgot. Sir Claude Hill added that he had not gone to the Finance Department for money for irrigation projects, because he was not ready and he was sure Mr. Hailey would not have grudged it if he had asked for it. Sir Claude Hill next dwelt on the activities of the Irrigation Department. Three important estimates for irrigation schemes have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State: (1) Sarda Kichha Feeder Canal in the United Provinces (Rs. 2,00,56,666); (2) Waiganga Canal in the Central Provinces (Rs. 48,17,986) and (3) widening Madaripur Bhil Route (Rs. 16,79,956. As regards the first project, it would irrigate an area of 345,000 acres and when the Oudh Canal was constructed a further 1,350,000 acres would be irrigated from the Sarda river. The latter development was at present under the consideration of the U. P. Government. The combined scheme would fully utilise the waters of the Sarda river and would dispose of any idea of diverting the waters of the river to the Ganges. The widening of the Madaripur Bhil route was proposed in order to permit of steamers towing three or four flats abreast, to facilitate vessels passing one another and to allow of the removal of the restrictions, which at present had to be imposed owing to the narrowness of the channel on certain classes of traffic during the dry season. The cost was being debited to the open capital account of the canal. Continuing, Sir Claude Hill said:—The project for the Grand Trunk Canal in Bengal, which has been long under consideration has now been worked out in detail and the estimate which amounts to Rs. 309 lakhs have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction. The scheme is designed to provide direct routes for steamer navigation between Calcutta and (a) the Ganges (b) Assam Cachar and Sylhet and (c) Barisal. The canal is eventually to have a width of 400 feet though in the first instance its width will be 250 feet with widenings at intervals for crossing. The canal will form a most important link in the chain of the waterways in Bengal and will be an asset of the greatest value to Calcutta and those Districts of the Presidency which depend upon waterways as an outlet for their trade. A very large number of schemes is under investigation. The first and one of the most important is the Sutlej Valley Scheme, which is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1,200 lakhs and to secure 2,400,000 acres of new irrigation, while it will also improve irrigation of 16,00,000 acres at present under inundation. This important prospect has been delayed for some years on account of a difference of opinion between the Bahawaltur and Bikaner States which are both interested in it. The Bahawaltur State adopted the policy of a dog in the manger. A conference was held in January 1919 and this was followed by a discussion on technicalities last December and a technical arrangement has resulted regarding the general lines on which the project should be prepared. It is hoped that the schemes we are now in a position to submit to the Secretary of State will meet the reasonable demands of all parties. The Sind Sugar Canal project, which is estimated to cost about ten crores and to irrigate about 1,800,000 acres is now under consideration. The investigation of the Bhkra Dam Project, which will irrigate some 1,400,000 acres at a cost of about 14 crores, is delayed pending the preparation of the final project for the Sutlej Valley Scheme. The Sukkur Barrage project is still under preparation by the Government of Bombay and it is hoped that it will soon be submitted to us. The Barrage which is one of the largest works, if not the largest work, of the kind in the world, is expected to cost about 3½ crores. Its construction is very necessary for the control and development of irrigation in Sind. The project for the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme in Madras is still with the Government of India. I referred to this matter last year, when I pointed out that it could not be proceeded with until a settlement had been arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Mysore in the dispute regarding the Kannambadi reservoir. Unfortunately this has not been yet decided and matters are still held up.

P. W. D.

Sir Claude Hill next referred to the Public Works Department and said the construction of Council Chambers in Delhi and Simla for which schemes were ready were being pushed on. He hoped Delhi construction would be complete in 1924-25.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Turning to the Revenue and Agriculture side, he said though the monsoon had been prosperous yet things were abnormal and the situation was complicated by facts that not only the monsoon of 1918, failed, but special efforts had to be made to supply the allied belligerents with foodstuffs and there was the factor of high world prices with their reaction upon internal prices in India. There had been depletion of India's reserve stocks which had to be built up to their normal level. It was for these reasons, they had to take special steps to control Burma rice which had brought them into conflict with the Ceylon Government. The interprovincial control of movements of food grains still obtained in the case of rice throughout India, wheat and gram from the Punjab and U.P. and of all food grains to and from two Frontier Provinces, but the Government hoped to remove these restrictions as soon as practicable.

OTHER MATTERS.

Referring to other matters, he said the Secretary of State of India had sanctioned cattle breeding and dairying scheme and it was proposed to create a post of Imperial dairy expert and to engage a physiological Chemist and Second Assistant Bacteriologist. The Government of Bengal had recently determined to establish an Agricultural Institute at Dacca. This would synchronise with inauguration of Dacca University. A scheme has been recently laid before the local Governments for establishment of an Indian Agricultural Society on the analogy of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He next referred to Agricultural education and said he was glad to note that it was showing signs of development. When Agricultural education made progress and middle agricultural schools multiplied, India might regard herself on the high road towards securing her rich inheritance. Sir Claude Hill next referred to the work of the Forest Department and said the Secretary of State had sanctioned regular service of Forest Engineers, the officers appointed to which would undergo a course of training in America before taking up their duties. In conclusion, Sir Claude Hill acknowledged the valuable services rendered to the Department under his charge by Sir Sydney Burrard, Sir George Hart, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Ross and Mr. Mant, to all of whom he was indebted.

WHAT ABOUT DELHI?

Mr. Chanda moved that allotment for capital expenditure on Delhi works be reduced by Rs. 50,000. He said lately there had been enough of debate as to whether Delhi was to remain as capital of India permanently. Sir William Vincent replying on behalf of the Government had said he would place the papers before His Excellency and the matter would be further investigated with the result that it was still open to the Government to review the question and the just possible conclusion might be in favour of abandoning Delhi. In the absence of any definite statement to the future policy of the Government and in view of the question being under investigation. Mr. Chanda said it would be safe to withhold spending any amount on Delhi. If, however, the Government had already decided the question finally, and if the decision was in favour of retaining Delhi to its present status he would not press his resolution. He wanted a declaration of statement to the effect.

Sir Claude Hill regretted Mr. Chanda had again brought up a question which had been recently so thoroughly discussed. It was unfruitful now to again open up the controversy; moreover, Mr. Chanda's resolution simply asked to reduce the capital outlay on Delhi by Rs. 50,000, but he did not suggest as to where was that sum to be spent. On the previous occasion, moreover, he had failed to secure any definite support in favour of abandoning Delhi and he did not see his way to accept the resolution.

Mr. Chanda, replying to the debate, said his main point had been left unanswered. He simply wanted to know as to whether the Government had finally decided to permanently stay in Delhi. He regretted he could not get any clue to that effect from Sir Claude Hills remarks.

The motion was rejected.

IRRIGATION DRAINAGE.

Mr. Sarma moved that expenditure on irrigation and drainage be increased by one crore of rupees. He said the Government of India had not hitherto shown very great alacrity in pushing forward irrigation schemes so as to be able to increase productiveness of the soil. The Irrigation Commission of 1903-4 had recommended a programme costing 44 crores of rupees whereas expenditure after a period of 17 years had now exceeded 19.6 millions. It was in these circumstances that people were impatient and requested that more money ought to be spent. Inspite of the difficulties mentioned by Sir Claude Hill during the last five years, very little had been spent and was it, therefore, too much to ask the officers of the Department who wanted to go on furlough to remain on duty?

Mr. Reddi, supporting, pointed out that whereas the Irrigation Commission expected one-third of their proposed expenditure should be spent in Madras only one-eighteenth was actually spent in Madras. Very important schemes were mooted, but none of them was commenced.

Mr. Iyengar pointedly brought before the Government the urgency of the Cauvery reservoir scheme being taken up in Madras.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha pointed out that the whole mistake of Government arose in their not considering the question of labour and as to where big contractors could be found.

SIR CLAUDE HILL'S EXPLANATION.

Sir Claude Hill, speaking on behalf of Government, said it was not a question of providing the personnel and labour only. There were many preliminary things to be gone, through before actually taking up the work of construction. The question of employing big contractors as pointed out by Sir Dinshaw was not a matter of policy but a question of method of execution. The Government was not at present in a position to give large contracts, because the scheme were not ready. Madras had no doubt grievances of her own, but it might be pointed that of the few works recommended by the Irrigation Commission which had been abandoned two were in Madras. It was necessary to abandon the Turgahagra and Kistna projects in favour of a project which would not be undertaken. At any rate Madras had her proportionate right in the matter of irrigation in the past.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Sir General Edwards then, in the course of a long speech, gave an account of the activities of the Medical Department.

Mr. Sarma, who had given notice of a resolution that provision of one lakh be made to the Benares Hindoo University, said that in view of the explanation made by Mr. Shafi, he did not propose to move the resolution.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

SUIT AGAINST LT.-COL. GIDNEY.

We understand on good authority that Dr. Navana, M.D., has filed a suit for defamation against Lt.-Col. Gidney, I.M.S., (Retired) in the Bombay High Court, claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages, the cause of action being alleged professional misconduct.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN ROM U. S.

HOW THE BRITISH HALF IS TO BE REPAID.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., March 9.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Government did not intend to reborrow outside of the United Kingdom any part of 250 million dollars required to repay the British half of the Anglo-French loan of five hundred million dollars from the United States so that when the loan was repaid the British external debt would be reduced by over fifty million sterling. The Government would employ in this connection the available resources in the United States supplemented by shipment of gold. They had already begun to buy Anglo-French bonds considerably below the par.

GOLD COIN CASE.

ALL MALE DEFENDANTS GET SIX MONTHS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 9.

As a result of the gold coin case, all the male defendants have been found guilty and senteneed to six months' in the second division, while a woman defendant was bound over.

HUBLI RAILWAY STRIKE.

WORKSHOPS CLOSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, March 9.

The Hubli Railway Workshops have been closed from to-day for want of men. The employees who resigned have not returned to work as the proposed increase in wages is not satisfactory. The men are waiting for settlement. It is rumoured that the railway propose closing the workshops finally.

DELHI RAJPUTANA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

DR. ANSARI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 9.

Doctor Ansari is unanimously elected president of the Delhi-Rajputana Political Conference to be held at Ajmer on the 26th, 27th 28th March. All national leaders are cordially invited. The people of Rajputana and Delhi are requested to elect delegates immediately

PLIGHT OF CALCUTTA CLERKS

The "Englishman" writes:—It seems a pity that the Clerks' Conference which has been comparing notes at Bombay could not have met in time to enable the Calcutta Rents Commttee to scrutinise its proceedings before they presented their report. The clerks of the Bombay Presidency appear to be very much like the clerks in Bengal and in other parts of India, in that their lot in life is a hard one, and they are especially sensitive to the pinch of present day economic conditions. But, according to the chairman of the reception committee, speaking last Saturday, there is at least one bright spot on the horizon of the Bombay clerks, and that is the Bombay Rent Act. Formerly said the chairman, the rent of a two-roomed tenement in those suburbs most frequented by clerks and their families was five to six rupees a month. It steady rose, however, until it had grown to be sixteen rupees and even eighteen rupees, and "had it not been for the Rent Act," proceeded the chairman, "one did not know where this rise would have stopped. Though the present Rent Act was very defective in many ways, it had to a great extent relieved the public in general and the clerks in particular. It was gratifying that the Rent Act was still to remain in force for about two years." Doubt less when the landlords hald their long delayed conference, the chairman of their reception committee may view the Act from an altogether different angle. In the meantime, however, it certaintly looks as thought the tenants had scored.

British Pacific Cable has now been restored.

Professor Patrick Geddes has been appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, resigned.

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THE INDIAN ABROAD.

MR. ANDREWS' IMPRESSIONS.

WHO INTRODUCED CLOTH IN UGANDA?

Among the Union's interesting visitors at the present time is Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is touring the country at the request of the Society of Imperial Citizenship, an association with headquarters in India. His mission is to investigate the conditions under which the Indians live.

Formerly a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Mr. Andrews went to India as a missionary. In the past he has been to Australia, the Fiji Islands and South Africa with a similar purpose to that of his present trip. Having on his present tour travelled through East Africa and Rhodesia, he arrived last Friday in Johannesburg, and in the course of an interview gave a "Rand Daily Mail" representative some interesting impressions of his journeys.

In British East Africa, where he spent two months, he found considerable racial feeling and friction between the European settlers and the Indians. This seemed, he said, to be the accepted state of affairs, and from the Economic Commission's report, which had just been published the situation would appear to be very serious indeed.

According to the findings of this Commission, he continued, the Indians should be ultimately excluded from British East Africa altogether. "There are three grounds given for this", said Mr. Andrews, "that the Indian was an economic competitor; that he was insanitary, and (which he thinks is a gross charge) that he is leading a morally depraved life. This report coincides in an extraordinary way with the extremely important convention of all European races which was held at the same time. The findings were exactly similar and in some cases put in the same language."

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

Having pointed out that there was no demand in India that "German East" should be made an Indian colony, Mr. Andrews repudiated in the strongest terms the allegations of the Indians' immorality.

"I proved up to the hilt, to the satisfaction, I think, of everyone," he said, "that they were utterly unjust. The domestic life of the Indians in British East is on a high level, and the result of my investigations I cabled to both London and India. And Colonel Amery, on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Milner, declared in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government had received the Economic Commission's report, and that neither the Imperial Government nor that of British East Africa agreed with the Commission's conclusions.

"Now this Commission's report was practically a Government's paper, yet when I got the evidence, that was laid before it there was not a scrap led on the subject of Indian morals. The conclusions had been based on personal opinions."

What seemed to him the most serious aspect of the situation in British East Africa was, continued Mr. Andrews. Europeans generally seemed to dislike the Indians very much. In Uganda it was different altogether, for both Europeans and Natives welcomed the Indians there, the latter being very strong in their wish that more Indians should go to the country. Sir Apolo Kagwa, the Prime Minister—the Natives had their own Native Parliament—had given him a signed document asking that Indians should come there and declaring that they had done only good in the country. The Indians themselves were quite happy, and had certainly developed a wonderful trade.

INDIANS APPRECIATED.

"To show how the natives appreciate the Indians," remarked Mr. Andrews, "I once asked the Chief Justice how they would like them all to be sent out of the country. He laughed, and in his own language remarked that if the Indians went the Ugandans would have to go back to wearing bark cloth. They had no other cloths till the Indians introduced them."

In Zanzibar, stated Mr. Andrews, he found the same conditions as in Uganda. The feeling between the different races was extraordinarily pleasant, without any friction at all. The Indians were all perfectly contented and praised the Administration very highly. "Whereever have been," he added, "I have met all the important Government officials. In Uganda and Zanzibar their opinion has been that the Indians were a very valuable asset to the community."

In German East things were still so upset it was difficult to judge, there being no real settlement or fixed administration there yet. The Indians, however, were anxious for the future, as they were afraid that the British East policy would be adopted. Personally he did not think they need have any anxiety, as he thought the Administration would treat them well.

"Then," said Mr. Andrews, "I went on to Portuguese Africa. There also the Indians are very contented and prosperous, and high officials all spoke very highly of them as a community, and mentioned what a benefit they were to the country. I saw some really excellent farms belonging to Indians in lowlands."

IN RHODESIA.

In Rhodesia Mr. Andrews had several interviews with Sir Drummond Chaplin and the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Douglas Jones, the Director of Education, and others. "The Indians and Europeans there," he observed, "seem very contented in their relations towards one another and the situation generally was much akin to that in Uganda. There are roughly 3,200 Indians in Southern Rhodesia, and they certainly fill a useful purpose in the community. In all of the many addresses presented to him from various Indian bodies, it was stated that they were well pleased with the conditions. Some of them, however, seemed to fear that trouble might come from the South."

In the course of thirty or forty public meetings, concluded Mr. Andrews, he had always emphasised the need for sanitation and education. Now he had come to the Transvaal to help, if possible in finding a solution of the problem here.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

Johannesburg, Feb. 3.—The Indian position in the Transvaal is again being investigated by Mr. C. F. Andrews, on behalf of the Secretary of Imperial Citizenship.

Mr. Andrews lives at Bolpur with Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and there is scarcely a corner of the globe with which he is not familiar. He came to South Africa in the early part of 1914, and was an adviser in the trouble between the Indians and the Government which had reached a climax. Mr. Andrews is very definite in his views regarding Indian immigration, and reasonable also, from a European standpoint. His policy is summed up in the phrase that if the Indians are confined to a ghetto they cannot become decent citizens or useful members of society.

"We are not," he said to a representative of the "Star", "asking for an open door. I do not believe in indentured immigration, and have done more to stop it than anybody else. At the same time I think the solution of the South African difficulty is to be found in the broad humanitarian policy adopted by Australia. There three classes of Indians are admitted on a passport provided by the Indian emigration authorities—the tourist, the student and wholesale merchant—but they must confine their activities to the limitations of their passport.

"The student cannot do any form of labour, and the wholesale merchant cannot sell by retail.- The resident Indian in Australia is given the rights of domicile, and all privileges of citizenship, under the reciprocity agreement, which was the outcome of the last Imperial conference.

"Canada has agreed to admit the wives and minor children of any Indian who has acquired rights of domicile in that dominion. India, under agreement, has the right to refuse privileges that are not conceded to Indians in other Dominions, and if Canada had not given the concession it has it is conceivable that members of Canadian missions and Indian Civil Service, who are Canadians, would not be allowed to bring their families to India.

"I am entirely with the South African Government with regard to applying regulations governing business of labour and wages in certain business to Indians, and also with Municipalities insisting on sanitation and a standard of living. At present Indians in South Africa have no interest in life except to make money. The Indian is not a mean man in his own country On the contrary, he is most generous minded, but if you are going to treat him like the Jews were treated in the Middle Ages, then you force him into an artificial position."—"Natal Advertiser."

PUNJAB LEGISLAAIVE COUNCIL-

GRATITUDE FOR ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain moved a resolution requesting the Lieut.-Governor to convey the dutiful homage and loyal devotion of he Council to His Majesty the King-Experor and its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation and also its assurances of a most loyal and hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales on his visit to India.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Fazli Hussain said the Proclamation was not conveying merely a gift of a few crumbs to the Indian people, but was the recognition of the legitimate rights of the people. All reforms would be of no avail to the country if either the people or the officers of His Majesty did not mean to make the reforms a success. The co-operation of the both the officials and the people alone could bring about the desired result. Unless they had whole-hearted mutual co-operation it was impossible for them to succeed. The speaker hoped the co-operation of the officials would be forthcoming and will be manifested in the framing of rules and regulations.

The resolution was supported by all the non-official members of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Maynard speaking on behalf of the officials gave assurances of the complete co-operation of officials and concluded 'as we have served so we shall serve'. The resolution was passed unanimously the whole Council standing.

INDIAN PROFESSOR FOR MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Fazli Hussain then moved a resolution recommending to the Government that in the place of Dr. Cabel, Professor in the Medical College, Lahore, who was retiring an Indian be appointed.

The resolution was supported by all the non-officials members of the Council.

RESOLUTION AMENDED.

Col. Davidson on behalf of the Govenment said, the Government accepted the principle that at least one and possibly two chairs at the College should be reserved for Indians. It has been recommended that an officiating vacancy during the summer should be held by an Indian I. M. S. Officer in a post which will become permanently vacant next year. It is also possible that a new chair may be created and in that case efforts will be made to provide another Indian professor If the Hon. Member was Prepared to omit the words 'in connection with Dr. Cabel's retirement the Government will accept the resolution. Mr. Fazli Hussain agreed and the resolution as amended was passed.

Of the two other resolutions moved by Mr. Fazli Hussain, one was withdrawn and the other was rejected.

The Council adjourned till the 14th.

"ORGANISED LOOT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am highly obliged to you for publishing my letter on "Reverse Councils" in your widely read paper.

In my last letter I said that I am in possession of certain names of the applicants who were unfortunate not to get even a single pound's allotment in the sale one before the last. To-day the point I want to place before the public is not one of partiality shown to the European traders and Exchange Banks, but I want to point out how the continuous sale of Reverse Councils adversely affect the general trade of the country as well as the poor ryots.

In spite of vehement opposition and protest of the public, the Government is callously continuing the policy of selling "Reverse Councils. Reverse Councils could only be sold if the balance of accounts is against India, but at present India has a huge favourable balance of account and therefore unless the Government be untrue to their policy, there is no other justification for this unjust and unfair process of frittering away India's large reserves, built during the last few years. Mr. Bomanji, as I have pointed out in my last letter, is right in characterising this process as "Organised Loot" and "Day-light Robbery."

The Hon. Mr. Hailey's defence of the sale of the Reverse Councils is beside the point and is not at all convincing, and unless the Government can point out that the balance of account is against India, Indians have every reason to believe that the sale of Reverse Councils is nothing but to deprive India of her dues by round-about ways. It is no business of the Government to provice sufficient facilities for those who want to remit their money to London, out of large fortunes which they made during the war. Not only so, but by the sale of the Reverse Councils, Government is withdrawing large sums of money from the Money Market which is becoming tighter and tighter every day. Speculators and profiteers desirous of recalling their money back at favourable exchange are transmitting large sums of money, thus aggravating the stringency of Money-Market. The Rabi crops are ready for export as well as a large number of bales of cotton are to be exported. To finance this export trade, there is a great need of money. It is well-known in business circles that the rate of interest is high during the busy season, commencing from November to June and the traders have had to pay interest at the rate of 9 to 12 per cent. This year, the sale of Reverse Councils has created a greater stringency in the Money-Market then usual. I know of instances where the rate of interest has been 18 per cent. this year. This may be mostly due to the unwise policy of the higher authorities. I am sure they are not unaware of these things but when once they have made up their mind one way or the other, the poor voiceless millions have no other remedy except to kneel down at their knees. I have tried to show as a business man how this policy affects the trade, and now I will try to show how it affects the poor ryots. The Gold Standard Reserve, the Treasury balance of the Secretary of State for India, and the portion of the Paper Currency Reserve, wherever kept, all belong to this country, and they are all created out of the money of the people. The loss on re-valuation and re-transference of these Reserves, would amount to a significant sum of more than 75 crores of rupees and this is at the cost of the poor of this country. In conclusion I would say I have tried my level best to explain the situation created by the undesirable policy of the Government. How long is this going to last? I, as a loyal citizen of His Majesty and having full faith in British justice, have every hope that the Government to whose care our destinies are committed, will take immediate steps to remove the grievances of the people and right the wrong.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Bombay, March 8.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY NIEMO.

For the Leopardstown Plate, TREDDLE on his consistent running, must be reckoned with GLADIATOR and DORI as sure places.

In the Nottingham Plate, BILLY BAWN, FIRE FINCH and MISS ROLLESTONE all take the fancy.

For the Gosforth Park Plate OREGON PINE, MILLMOUNT, and MY PATSEY are the best candidates.

In the Trombay Plate, GOOD MORNING, MANDIL and DOMINEER should dispute the issue.

MECHANIC, can win the Campoli Plate from RARE FIND and KHUNDIL.

TIPPERARY, BLACK IVORY and BENARES are all good stayers, who ought to contest the Bassein Plate.

ANDOLIS, VERSHAN, NEVERMIND, and WHITE EAGLE are reported to be the best imported animals, the former is a much improved horse, who should win the Melton Plate under Ruiz's horsemanship.

India and the Future.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN SAYS.

Mr. Bernard Houghton, I.C.S., (Retired) writes in "The Positivist Review":—

The suppression for eight months of the news of the Amritsar massacre has amazed the British public. When the analogous massacre of Glencoe was perpetrated, Government succeeded for a whole year in preventing the news from becoming known. But that was before the day of railways, steamers, telegraphs, and newspapers. Men travelled little then, and news trickled through by slow driblets. All this is now changed—or we thought it had changed. As a matter of fact, although the Amritsar massacre is an extreme case, news of events, in India, is and has always been twisted and misrepresented to the British public. There is not merely the *suppressio veri;* the *suggestio falsi* is constantly made. On the one hand you have the cardinal facts in the India of to-day, the universal and passionate desire for self-government, the growth of patriotism, the healing of old-world racial and religious feuds, deliberately and of set purpose ignored; on the other hand, the smallest riot, an isolated political crime, or some local bickering between sects, these events are telegraphed home in full detail. People, with the honourable exception of Labour, do not merely see India through a glass darkly, they see it distorted out of all resemblance to its proper shape. In Indian affairs at least the public lives in a world of shams, a food's paradise. Those who elect to live in a world of shams lay themselves open to ugly surprises.

At the present moment the average Britisher pictures India engaged in receiving with gratitude the Montagu reforms. That is not true. India does not fall on her knees in thankfulness for this measure, which—not through Mr. Montagu's fault—does not go far enough. What really obsesses India is the Punjab reign of terror, of which the Amritsar massacre is only one detail. She demands not only a reform of the Government of India which shall for ever render such happenings impossible, she demands also a Declaration of Rights which shall equally render impossible the *lettres de cachet*, the taking at will of security, the muzzling on Austrian lines of the Press, and shall guarantee to each citizen the right to be tried by law and by law alone. In a word, India will no longer endure to be governed as a slave, to be scoffed at and smitten as a slave. She wills to be free. Three hundred million human beings are out for liberty? Can England stop them? Ought she to try to stop them?

Those who desire truer views than the facile flatteries of the London Press should peruse the evidence before the Joint Committee of Mr. Patel, the Secretary and spokesman of the Indian National Congress, and of Mr. Jinnah, representative of the Moslem League. They voice the great mass of Indian opinion, and they speak in no uncertain tone. It is not the tone of suppliants for favours, who pray on bended knee for boons. They speak as men to men, as men who claim freedom not as a favour, but as a right, not at some future date, but *now*. The Oriental of popular imagination has gone. We hear rather the voice of the American colonists, of Washington, of Patrick Henry. Hear also what Mr. Patel declared at the dinner given on December 18 by Mr. Spoor at the House of Commons: "I can assure you of one thing. The people of India do not mean to wait; they do not mean to be fed on crumbs. They want their political freedom, and they will continue to agitate for it, in every constitutional and legitimate way, until they get it." That is not exactly what the "Times" or the "Daily Telegraph" or the "Morning Post" would have us believe. But it is the authentic voice of the India of to-day, and it behoves all who wish to see things clearly, to see things as they are, and not as they may wish them to be, to mark it and bear it in mind. Wish it to be! But what man who loves freedom would wish the voice of India to be otherwise? What freeman, worthy of the name, but should rejoice to hear India speaking with the mind of a freeman? Who, desiring in all sincerity the progress of mankind, but must rejoice at seeing one fifth of the human race, hitherto accustomed to be ruled as slaves or children, lifting up free foreheads to their native sky, standing erect before the world? That is no sight for tears, but for hosannahs. In the forward march of India all mankind advances, advances from the dark and bloody traditions of Europe to a gentler and kindlier day.

You cannot govern men as if they were a parcel of school-children. If you do, in the end you will either break them or they will break you. You commit a crime or you invite disaster. But according to all indications the Labour Party will come into power at the next General Election. To that Party all subject races in the Empire tend more and more to look as the real champions of free ideas. The Labour Party has already sent a message to India which, in the words of Mr. Patel, "will act as a counter-check to the party in India claiming complete separation from England on account of Dyerism and O'Dwyerism." Now, as in the days of Charles I, it is the common man of England who stands for freedom, that is for civilisation. For if you would raise up mankind you must first make mankind free.

FUEL OF FUTURE.

POWER OF ALCOHOL.

"SOURCE THAT CAN NEVER BE EXHAUSTED."

A sub-committee of the Central Profiteering Committee has been inquiring into the price of motor fuels. The first findings of the sub-committee were forecasted exclusively in the "Daily Herald." The findings were being discussed with considerable energy in those circles where old is regarded as an unfailing source of revenue Criticism was specially directed at the statement that the sub-committee advocates the development by the State of power-alcohol, to be produced either by the Government or under Government control. Such ideas are not popular in the petrol world. The oil-owners suspect that there may be something in them, and they do not like to hear the subject mentioned. But the modern world, which depends more and more on cheap power, insists on hearing everything about it.

The position of alcohol among the power-producers is easily explained. At present the sun is the chief, and almost the only source of power known to mankind. That power may have been stored tens of thousands of years ago in the forms of coal and oil, or it may be rendered available for our service in the form of water which, falling on high land as rain flows to the sea in rivers, which can be used to drive turbines. But there are limits to the possibilities of the sun-power stored in these forms. The supplies of coal and oil are not inexhaustible, and are at present usually controlled by capitalists. And in many lands the water-power is insufficient for the necessary work. But there remains alcohol.

FERMENTATION.

Alcohol is obtained by fermentation of starch. Starch is the chief ingredient of many forms of vegetable life. Potatoes, corn, beet—all these contain a high percentage of starch, and so do the trunks of trees, and leaves and flowers and fruits. Subject these to fermentation, and you get alcohol. What happens, of course, is that the plants are receiving and storing the energy which comes from the sun. By extracting the starch and subjecting it to fermentation we can possess ourselves of that energy in a form suited to our modern engines. You can, of course, burn a tree under a boiler, change water into steam, and make it drive a steam-engine. But if instead of burning it you use it for the production of alcohol, you can employ that product in the internal combustion engine.

The great point about alcohol as a source of power is that the supply can never be exhausted while plants are growing on the earth. Coal and oil, once used, can never be replaced. But every day the sun is sending into our plants energy which we can tap and use at once, while a fresh supply is springing from the earth. In this country one of the main obstacles in the way of the use of alcohol for power has hitherto been the Excise. The nation might have been made independent of petrol years ago but for the objections of the Revenue authorities, who insisted on an effective denaturing process, which has not yet been discovered. But the time has come for the objections of the Revenue authorities to be put on one side. In the course of the war we found it possible to devote hundreds of thousands of gallons of whisky to the manufacture of cordite, and one imagines that it might be possible to apply wood alcohol or potato spirit to the services of peace without running on the artificial rocks of the Excise Department.

There is hope for the future in the announcement that Sir Frederic Nathan has been appointed to investigate the whole question of power alcohol under the Fuel Research Board. The investigations of the sub-committee have proved, even to the Government, that the necessities of the time are of more importance than the dividends of the oil-barons. And there is nothing which will bring down the price of petrol so rapidly as the swift development of this cheap and unfailing source of power.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Monday, 8th March 1920.

First race starts at 3-30 p.m.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Calder Vale 9-4, Thunder 8-12, Gunning 8-10 Treddle 8-10, Dori 8-9, Gladiator 8-6, Cyanite 8-4, Byculla 7-9

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Dori 9-2, Penny Pie 9-0, Manbott 8-11, Miss Rollestone 8-4, Mimi 8 3, Billy Bawn 8-2, Trostan 7-12, Fire Finch 7-12, Johnnie H 7-5.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Oregon Pine 9-6, My Patsey 8-12, Substance 8810, Lucky Queen 8-6, Peach Melba 7-8, Mill mount 7-5, Sunglare 6-13.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 6lbs.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Dartmoor 9-12, Dictate 9-4, Hakum 8-9, Mandil 8-8, Good Morning 8-2, Rose Hill 8-2, Royal Court 7-9, Amir Aswad 7-6, Domineer 6-13.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 4lbs.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Red Cross 9-12, Dartmoor 9-6, Khundil 8-4 Mechanic 7-4, Taj 6-9, Najdi 6-9, Aladdin 6-7, Rare Find 6-7, Domineer 6-7.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Jawad 9-10, Hakum 9-7, Tipperary 8-6, Dunbar 8-3, Nawabzada 7-11 Asfoor 7-11, Black Ivory 7-11, Benares 7-9, Salsette 7-8 Nassau 7-7, All Joy 7-7.

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Andolis 9-0, Vershan 8-6, Nusset 8-10 Nevermind 8-6, Prince Charlie 8-10 Mickey Atom 8-2, White Eagle 8-2, Tunis 9-0 Rajkigore 9-0 Desert Flower 8-10, Gazee 9-0, Duke 7-10, Arvil 8-10, Jamil 8-8 Trade Mark 8-6, Waterloo 8-3, Imkin 8-6, Darley 8-10, Banjo 8-10 and Balance 7-12.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	300
,, ,, Imports	...
Mid. Americans Spot	30 55
Egyptian F. G. F.	25.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	36.16
	May 33.20
	July
	Oct. 30.50
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 36.80
	Oct. 30.42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 4th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES;—

Months	To-day's price
March	27.17
April	...
May	26.15
June	...
July	25.07
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	22 86
Nov.	...
Dec.	22.09
Jan.	21.80
Feb.	...

Prices taken at 10-40 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

London Mar. 4th.

Months.	To-day's price
March	27.55
April	26.90
May	26 45
June	26 87
July	25.21
Aug.	24 72
Sept.	23.82
Oct.	23.12
Nov.	22 67
Dec.	22.23
Jan.	21.90
Feb.	21.75

Futures :—Quiet.
Spot :—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar, 4th

M. G. Bengal Good	16.32
,, ,, Fully Good	17.07
,, ,, Fine	17 57
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20 60
,, ,, Fully Good	21.35
,, ,, Fine	21 85
,, Broach Good	23 60
,, ,, Fully Good	23.85
,, ,, Fine	16.10
,, Scinde Good	16.40
,, ,, Fully Good	17.25
,, ,, Fine	17.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 3rd:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	14,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 15.16
Demand Bills	3.45 00
Silver Commercial Bars	131

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Mar 4th.

BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£	£
Total Bullion	113,660,000 Inc.	3,200,000
Public Deposits	22 400,000 Inc	5,100,000
Other do.	135 400,000 Dec.	37 400,000
Govt. Securities	62,700,000 Dec.	32,000,000
Other do	92,300,000 Inc.	1,800,000
Notes and Gold	10 909,000 Dec.	1,500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 20 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 4th

Rates: 8%	58
Bar Silver, spot	84
,, 3 months hence	83⅞
Closing Tone of Silver :—Advance general Demand Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per sent since 6th Nov. 1919.	6
Discount Bank 3 15/16	5 15/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 4 months	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Bar Gold Acceptances Paris Francs	49 10

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£84
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£124
National Bank of India Ltd.	63½
On London on Paris	49 10
Previous price	48-83

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 27th.

Funding Loan 4 %	69½
Victory Loan 4 % ex Divd	78½
Consols 2½ %	49½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	72
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	55½
Govt. Securities 5 %	101½
War Loans 5 per cent	£88

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs Paid	62½
Australian Russo—33 lbs. Paid	62
Black Sea—33 lbs. Paid	8
Karachi Barley.	16

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Feb. March	£56
Rapeseed, Bombay, Cownpore 416 lbs ex ship Feb. March	£52
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Feb. London Paid	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. dearer	£47
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£24
Kosla Rapeseed ;—Feb.-Apl. Hull Sellers Dull	£53½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper Corregated	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£116½
Copper Brazlers	£197
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March. Buyers	96
Do. Do. A g.-Sept. Buyers	77
Do. Do. July Buyers	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers	97
Sellers	78
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers	75
Do. Do. Aug. Sep. Buyers	
Tone :—Firmer.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	2/7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 9.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 509 for Fully Good Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 511. During the whole of the sessions changes were small, the price fluctuating between Rs. 508 and Rs. 511. The bazaar closed at Rs. 510. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 510 declined to Rs. 506, and closed as under. A moderate business was done.

Ready cotton has moved rather more freely, the demand running on High Class, Oomras for which full prices have been paid.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		508
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.		322
,, ,, ,,	May.		340
Fine Oomras	March		428
Fine Oomras	May.		437

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 9TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March		325
,, ,, ,,	May		344
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		510
Fine M.G. Oomras	March		432
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		440

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	...	345	325	305	
M.G. Sind Punjab.	...	345	325	305	
M. G. Oomras No 3	455	425	410	...	
M.G. Central P. No. 1	510	490	455	...	
M.G. Central No. 2	495	475	455	...	
	...	...	...	...	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	21,593 Bales
Wheat	16,550 Cwts.
Linseed	1431 ,,
Rape etc	550 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,558 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	172 ,,
Castorseed	475 ,,
Rice	311,285 ,,
Myrabollams	3,024 ,,
Cottonseed	28,307 ,,
Mowrasseed	259 ,,
Gram	Nil
Jewar	3,510 ,,
Maize	Nil
Parley	Nil
Barjree	3,480 ,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March, 9.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 22-8.

EXCHANGE.

Rates nominal

T. T. on London 2-5, 1-2.
D. D. on London 2-5 5-8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2-6 5-6.
D. D. Buying London 2-6.
D. D. on France, 600 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 680 frcs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103.
60 days sight Rs. 96½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	...	7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	...	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	...	8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak owing to speculators' unloading; it was open for an hour only on account of March Settlement business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

And. Advance 2,300; By. Cotton 1,250; By. Dyeing 3,625; By. Uniteds 2,470; N.; Central India 4,100; Century 1,095; Crescent 882 8; Colaba 3,260; Cooria 2,000; N., Currimbhoy 1,035; David 1,530; Fazulbhoy 1,600; Finlay 1,240; Ind. Malwa 592.8; Kastoorchand 2,190; Kohinoor 3,610; Madhowji 3,600; New Great 880; New City, 3,600; Pearls 1,152-8; Shapurji 392-8; Simplex 1,210; Swadeshi 4,300; Swan 1,345; Andhra Valley 800; Alcock 1,495; By. Burma 875 xd., By. Tramway 940 x. rt.; By. Steam 560; Bt. Burma Petrol 23; Bundi 61; Shivrajpur 37; Indian Cement 660 N.; Katni ord. 345; Katni defd. 1,750; N.; Tata Ord. 200 xd.; Tata defd. 1,010; Tata Bank 55; Tata Oil 540; Tata Hyro : 1,220; New India Insur : 38 pr.; Scindia Steam 21-8 pr.

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, March, 9.

The Colour Market remains quiet and very limited business is reported. The new feature of the market is the arrival of Alizarine of well-known buyer make of Germany; it has changed hands at Rs. 600 per cwt. The English Alizarine is quoted between 2,000 to 2,300 per drum of 480 lbs. There is a fair inquiry for the same from the mofussil and small transactions have passed. As for other important Dyes the demand is poor and the rates are almost the same; however purchasers can reduce the rates of the sellers in proportion to the quantity they purchase.

The quotations are :—
Congo Red Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6-4-0.
Direct Green Rs. 6 to 6-8 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,300 per drum.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, March, 9.

There are no attractive features in the chemicals markets. The ton is rather dull, with the tendency of the stock holders to readily part with their stocks. The import manifests show the arrivals of various chemicals.

Farina K. is ruling very easy and is offered at Rs. 17 to 18 per cwt. There are large stocks at present available in the market, and still more consignments are shortly expected. Sago is almost steady with no material fluctuations worth recording; the ready quotations varying between Rs. 14 and Rs. 15. Maize starch is quoted at nearly Rs. 23 to Rs. 27. China Clay English has changed hands at Rs. 125 and upwards per ton.

Among heavy chemicals, Bichromate of potash and soda are somewhat active and continue in fair demand. Zinc chloride has undergone slight advance in values. Sodium sulphide is firm. Aniline salt is rather scarce. Bleaching Powder is quiet and shows no tendency to speedy reaction. It is expected that the normal prices will soon revive. The quotations are as follows :—

Bleaching Powder—Rs. 40 to Rs. 45; Sodium Sulphide—Rs. 15 to Rs. 20; Zinc Chloride —Rs. 20 to Rs. 22; Bichromate Potash—Rs. 85 to Rs. 90; Bichromate of Soda—Rs. 50 to Rs. 60; Turkey red oil Rs. 35; Glauber Salt—Rs. 4-8; Farina K—Rs. 17; Sago—Rs. 14 to Rs. 16; Maize Starch—Rs. 25; Washing Soda—Rs. 6.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

JUBBULPORE'S BELATED INVITATION

(From a Correspondent,)

JUBBULPORE, March 8.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee at Nagpur, a meeting of the Hindi-speaking districts of the province was held at the Jubbulpore Town Hall on the 8th and the following resolutions were unanimously passed. The Hon. Mr. Beohar Raghubir Singh presided.

The first was that the 35th session of the Indian National Congress be held at Jubbulpore; and the second that the decision be communicated to Dr. B. S. Moonje, General Secretary, Nagpur, who may be requested to move the Provincial Congress Committee to put the matter before the All-India Congress Committee for necessary sanction. The third requested Nagpur and other Marathi-speaking districts to agree to the proposed change and to extend their whole-hearted sympathy and co-operation.

BERAR AND C. P. AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, March 8.

The First Berar and C. P. Ayurvedic Conference was fixed for yesterday and today. The President-elect Vaidyapanchanan Krishnashastri Kavade arrived by the Nagpur mail. Shri Balchandracharya, Chairman, Reception Committee, received the guest at the platform.

The proceedings opened at 8-30 p.m. at the Ganesh Theatre. Many prominent citizens of Amraoti attended the Conference. After the Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates, the President delivered his address, in the course of which he referred to the present condition of Ayurveda and bitterly complained against the attitude of Government and the apathy shown by Indian medical graduates towards Ayurveda. He then discussed the principles of Ayurveda. In conclusion, he requested Government and the medical graduates to change their attitude towards Ayurveda. He hoped that the introduction of reforms in the country would lead to progress in the right direction.

MADRAS, March 8.

H. E. the Governor held an informal conference to-day at the Council Chamber with the non-official members of the Legislative Council to discuss with them the Election Rules etc., prepared in consultation with members of the Advisory Committee recently appointed by Government.

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Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone G Deep B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R,
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BN P.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal 8

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, I?
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow E
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B Conc 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 6G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lump
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lump

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown B
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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"IT WILL BE YOUR SALVATION"

MR. ANDREWS ON EDUCATION.

ADDRESS TO MOMBASA INDIANS.

On the eve of his departure from Mombasa for South Africa, Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed a large gathering of Indians in the Cinema, Salim Road. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul was in the chair. Speaking in Hindi, Mr. Andrews said:—

"The time has come at last for my departure from Mombasa. I expect to visit Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam on my way to South Africa and on my return journey. At one time or another, I hope to be able to see most of the towns, in Africa, where Indians have made their home and some of the country districts also. I need not tell you that my heart is chiefly with the poor with those that are out of the way, with those that are far distant from their fellow men. The frequent journeys I have had to make up and down the Uganda Railway have been a pleasure to me owing to this—that at every single station, however small, wherever the goods train or the mail train stopped, I have met little groups of Indians, sometimes only one or two families, and have been able to speak to Indian mothers and their children as well as to the men. And then, how can I tell you all about the children, who have flocked to me at every place? It has been a sadness to think of those faces, with keenly active brains behind them, growing older and older without any of the pure delights of reading for themselves fairly stories and tales of adventure because no teaching has ever been given them while they are young. I cannot understand the strange policy of the Government authorities, to allow this, the most precious treasure in the country, the minds of the children, to be wasted. But we ourselves must never own defeat! We must not sit down and fold our hands; We must do things for ourselves! Just for this very reason, it was a happiness to me, to spend one afternoon in Nairobi, not this time with boys' school, but with a girls' school, at the Arya Samaj Mandir. I heard their Sanskrit, beautifully rendered, and then their vernacular songs and some quaint dialogue and drama; and, at the end, we sat down on the ground together in a circle and I spoke to them about India and South Africa and about Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi, about the Ramayana and Mahabharata, and give them a sanskrit paryer to learn by heart.

IN UGANDA.

"I have been twice to see the site of your new collegiate school at Mombasa, which our beloved president, the Hon. Abdul rasul Allidina Visram has founded, in honuor of his great and noble father. When I was in Uganda I heard his father's name mentioned on every side as one of the pioneers and founders of that wonderful Protectorate. There was no clamour, over there, for turning the Indians out of the country. It was entirely the reverse. One of the most striking afternoons I had was in the company of the Young Baganda Association at Sir Apolo Kagwa's house, when they opened out their minds to me and told me all their aspirations. I found among them the very same spirit that I have found among my own students in India. They had the same national hopes. If these patriots had borne the least grudge against the Indians for entering their country, they would most certainly have told me for we were speaking together in the frankest possible manner. And what was the record they gave about the Indians? It was this, that they desired their presence, because they had found them good. They repudiated at once the charges that had been brought against them and asked me if possible to tell the mercants in Bombay how the whole country needed opening up to trade and that they wished to have direct and friendly dealings with the best Indian merchants. Sir Apolo Kagwa himself was warm in his praises of the Indians, both on that and on other occasions when I had the privilege of meeting with him. The Baganda Chief Justice took exactly the same point of view, and the ruling Chiefs also.

"I have wandered from my main subject to-night. After travelling up and down the country many times and seeing things from many different points of view I have come back to one convinced conclusion. I gave utterance to this at Nairobi with all my might. It was as follows—That politics by themselves will never help you, but on the contrary may become to you a drug, a wine, an intoxicant, a noxious poison. On all sides, especially among my own countrymen. I see this land suffering from political fever,—and this is not a healty state of things in a new country. It was quite a relief to get to Uganda, where, for one single word of politics, I was always able to get ten on education. No,—politics by themselves will never help you; but Education will help you, nay, it will more than help you,—it will be your salvation.

EDUCATION.

My advice then at Nairobi, at Kisumu, at Naukuru, at Kampala, at Jinja, and at other places has been very simple. It has been this. Let Indians sacrifice all they have to get schools built for their children. I wish I could make clear to you, how, if only you would consistently do this, then politics could look after themselves! For example, if it is an Economic Commission Report urging the expulsion of all Indians from all Africa, what better answer could be given than the silent answer of a people like the Indians of old, devoted to learning! I use the word 'devoted' advisedly because I know no word more typical of ancient India than this *devoted* to learning. Plant your roots deep down into the soil, and then you can laugh at all Commissions and Conventions which wish to drive you out of Africa. Your very deepest roots are the roots of Education given to your children.

"When I was in Uganda, I heard a saying up and down the country-side which cheered my heart. It was this that the Indians had brought two gifts with them into Uganda which the Baganda people had been quick to recognise. The first was the love of home the love of the mother and wife as the centre of that home. This Indian love and respect for mother and wife had been a blessing to the Baganda people themselves to watch and follow as an example. The second thing was the Indian's intense fondness for his little children. Yes, the Baganda people were quite right in their rapid appreciation of these traits of Indian character; for they are typical of India, as every one who knows and loves India understands full well. But I wish sometimes that this characteristic, the love of children, would act like a guardian angel to watch over the children's welfare thoughtfully and wisely and make it impossible for the fathers to keep their children intellectually and mentally in darkness.

"Again and again I have heard the answer given, in reply to my earnest plea for the education of the children,—the girls as well as the boys,—I have heard it said, "Let the Government do its own share and we will do ours.' Well, I take that challenge up and I challenge you. I challenge you to-day, —here and now! **Here**, in Mombasa, offer to the Government what I have called everywhere the 'half-and-half' basis. Ask for a girls' school, side by side with your schools for boys,—ask for it on the 'half-and-half' basis. I would like offers to come pouring into Government from every single place where Indians are collected in numbers large enough to found a school. I would like offers to come pouring into the Director of Education, to the Acting Governor and to the Governor himself. If you act on my advice, so often given, I do not think these gentlemen will refuse you. I want Mombasa and Nairobi to take the lead in this matter. I put education before politics, before franchise, before anything else.

"And I have a dream which I will tell you here in Mombasa. It is that the rising University of India's greatest poet,—my own home at Shantiniketana, where Indian children of all classes and creeds meet together in a common devotion to the Motherland and under inspiration of India's most gifted genius and saint and sage, Rabindranath Tagore,—my dream is that Shantiniketan Asram may stretch out her embrace to encompass your children in East Africa. My dream is that *we* may send devoted teachers to you, and that some of *your* sons and daughters may come to us for higher training, in order that they may make the teaching of East African-born boys and girls their life's devotion. This may be a dream to-day; but tomorrw it may prove to be a reality. At least I can say this, that it is a dream that has not faded, but has grown more definite and clear with lapse of time.

"How can I ever thank you for all you have given me during the short six weeks or more that we have been together. I have learnt much, very much from you; and I trust I have given something that you will remember in return. And if there is one word, more than any other, that I would wish to leave with you, it is this,—remember you *children*!"—The "Mombasa Times."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MAHOMEDAN YOUTHS.

SPLENDID EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN AMRITSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 1.

Amritsar has, for the last decade, been the centre of a unique educational effort among the Mahomedan community, which starting with humble begmnings has, through the steady and ceaseless endeavours of its promoters, grown into dimensions which evoke the admiration and wonder of all who come in contact with it. When ten years ago the late lamented Shaikh Muhammad Umar, Barrister-at-Law and Municipal Commissioner, took into his head the idea of establishing an organisation for awarding scholarships to Mahomedan youths to enable them to prosecute their studies in the various arts on condition that they repaid the amount without interest, who thought that the movement would grow and expand and prove of immense usefulness to the community? In the first year when the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Talim-i-Musalmanan-i-Amritsar, whose name has now been altered to the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Musalmanan-i-Hind, was established it was able to offer scholarships worth only Rs. 10 per mensem. It is now providing Rs. 2,000 a month for the purpose, and the total amount already made available for the noble object during the ten years of its activity has reached the figure of eighty thousand.

The Anjuman celebrated its anniversary in the local Mahua Singh Theatre on the 28th and 29th February, when many leading Mahomedans interested in educational uplift, attended from out-stations. Mian Shamsuddin, a local reis and skin merchant, presided on the occasion and set an excellent example to his co-religionists by making a generous donation of ten thousand rupees, in addition to granting a loan of six thousand rupees to the Anjuman without interest. This practical sympathy with the objects of the Anjuman, of which he is one of the oldest members, was highly appreciated. Donations from local sympathisers and mofussil supporters were also announced, the total receipts at the gathering amounting to Rs. 33,000. A deputation from the Anjuman had also lately waited on his Exalted Highness the Nizam whose generous support of educational organizations is well-known, and the announcement at the meeting that his Exalted Highness had been graciously pleased to make a grant of Rs. 250 per mensem at present for a period of five years, was hailed with genuine and widespread satisfaction. Considering the measure of usefulness to which the Anjuman has attained within the short period of ten years, in having helped 299 youths with a total sum of Rs. 80,000 for study in India and abroad, it is time the Anjuman attracted the earnest attention and generous support of merchant princes and other benefactors among the Mahomedans and was enabled to it to further extend its useful and beneficent activities.

"CHRONICLE" AND THE PRESS ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mysterious are the ways of "Humour." The greatest Sanskrit dramatist has given the masterpiece of a humorous situation in a murder. The brother of the mistress of a king killed the exceptional daughter of a courtezan of the city for her not yielding to his passion and asked her corpse, "Are you dead or not?" That humour finds its parallel in the actions of the executive under the Press Act. I shall not wonder if your readers lose their patience with me for taking humour out of callousness. But I ask, have stubbornness and callousness not passed the limit of seriousness, when papers penalised for giving out very dilute accounts of monstrous inhumanities are not relieved even after the inhumanities have been known to the world in a concentrated form? I smile when mothers strike children for a fault or no fault and if the children cry, strike again for preventing the crying. How can I act otherwise when I find a Government or Governments bent on and engaged in perpetrating savageries of which Englishmen are ashamed and also engaged in muzzling any possible discloser of those savagereis continuing that policy of muzzling in spite of complete disclosure and consequent condemnation by their own superiors and countrymen?

If Mr. Mavji Seth did well in suspecting in the Excelsior Theatre on the 5th instant that "The Chronicle" was one of the favoured few—I say favoured deliberately—that are to be excluded from the clemency of His Majesty, Mr. Natarajan did better in hoping that "The Chronicle" may be in the less-favoured and the more numerous list of exempted presses. It requires the greatest courage to admit one's mistakes, it is in fact the possession of this courage that places Mahatma Gandhi head and shoulders above every other Indian and to adopt Lala Lajpatrai's words every other man of the day in the whole world. We cannot expect the officials to possess it and they must be coaxed into getting it. Mr. Natarajan deserves to be complimented for the attempt. I am a believer in getting justice in any way, either by demanding or by coaxing. Why should we prejudice ourselves against the Government and take it for granted that justice will not be done, that the Briton in Sir George Lloyd will not assert himself and, breaking through the barriers of the Secretariat, give full effect to the Royal mandate? His Excellency will surely see the grotesque humour of the situation and relieve all of the English presses at least from the burden of the Press Act. Both the orders served on "The Chronicle": (i) forfeiting the first security and (ii) imposing the second oppressive security will soon be revoked. I prefer to hope with Mr. Natarajan than to despair with Mr. Mavji and desire your readers to hope similarly. We Indians believe in thought-power which can break even official pertinacity.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Bombay, March 6.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD MEN.

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

A memorial has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the clerical staff of R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, for increase salary. The following are the proposals the memorialists:—

I, That Permanent men drawing at present revised salary of Rs. 200 and more may be confirmed with an addition of Rs. 50 per head all round.

II. That the Permanent men drawing at present revised salary of Rs. 100 and more but not exceeding Rs. 175 bay be confirmed with an addition of Rs. 40 per head all round.

III That the Permanent men drawing at present the revised salary of Rs. 70 and more but not exceeding Rs. 90 may be confirmed with an addition of Rs. 30 per head all round.

IV. That the Permanent men drawing at present revised salary of Rs. 50 and more but not exceeding Rs. 60 may be confirm with an addition of Rs. 20 per head all round.

V. That the Permanent men drawing at present revised salary of Rs. 40 may be confirmed with an addition of Rs. 15 per head all round.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Klien charged one Tapoo Limba with the theft of ornaments and cash of the total value of Rs. 3,408, belonging to Hocka Ghella, residing at Khoja Street. The evidence showed that one Karsi Kirpal and the accused used to live with the complainant. About five weeks ago Karsi went to his native place leaving his ornaments in charge of the complainant who kept them in his safe. On the 11th ultimo the complainant opened the safe and found the ornaments and Rs. 440 missing. A telegram was sent to Karsi and he came down to Bombay. He suspected the accused who in the meantime absconded from Bombay and reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused on the 29th idem and recovered the property, worth Rs. 2,680, from various Marwaries' shops where the accused had pledged them.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

EVILS OF DRINK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some people may declare that the total prohibition of liquor is quite impossible in view of the facilities that abound for illicit distillation. Practically most of the victims of drink are poor people. Many poor people in India sacrifice most of their saving in liquor consumption. The United States recently decreed total prohibition. Why should not India learn from her? Unless there is total prohibition a large increase of population in the labour centers would mean increased drunkness, which would impair not only the moral but the productive capacity also of the labourers. Efforts attended with greater or less success can be made to suppress drink, to control the traffic of opium and drink, but the surest remedy lies in the awakening of a healthy public opinion against the evils which conduce to crime itself.—Yours etc.

P. A. KRISHNAN.

MANUFACTURING MASSACRES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the time when the campaign of bigotry and calumny against the Turk is started in England and being fanned by the organised spreading of the reports of the supposed massacres of the Armenians by the Turks through the Reuter's Agency all over the world, it would not be out of place to recall the lessons of the past. The Turk in spite of his good qualities is a much hated personality in Europe simply because he does not come within the pale of Christianity. Whatever bad events happen or take place in his dominions are at once attributed to him. And why should the Christian Powers look into the causes and reasons of such happenings as long as they serve the means to the attainments of their own ends—the only end being to expel the Turks of Europe, nay, to extinguish the Turk in fact as a ruler whether in Europe or in Asia and thus to divide his rich territories? Even Mr. John Foster Fraser who has no love for the Turks whatsoever, in his book, "Pictures from the Balkans" says thus:—

"I was in Adrianople during the great fire of September 1905, when sixty thousand persons were rendered homeless. It broke out in the Armenian quarter. "The Turks have done this or the Jews, who else?' shrieked the Armenians. The Armenians all over Turkey believed it was the diabolical act of their enemies. They could not be persuaded to believe anything else. As a matter of fact the origin of the fire was most ordinary—the upsetting of a lamp. Half a dozen Christian women were taken ill in a narrow street near the British Consulate. "Ah, Sir,' yelled an Armenian of whom I saw much, 'there you have proof of how wicked those devils, the Turks are. They poisoned the well.' 'Yes,' I said 'but the well is used by Moslem women, and how is it that none of them is poisoned?' The Armenian did not know; but he was not going to sacrifice the conviction that the Turks were the cause of poisoning of Christians. Every thing that happens is ascribed to the religious hatred of somebody else."

We used to hear, Sir, of the massacres of the Macedonian Christians by the Turks when that country was under the Turkish rule; and reports about the same like the present reports regarding the Armenian mascares were then used to be spread all over the world. Does any one know or has cared to inquire, to what those were due and how they were engineered? Hear the same author telling us in graphic language:—

"The murders and the burnings between the Christians continue. They are not made much of to the outer world by the rivals because they dread the alienation of the Western European sympathy and do not want to be interfered with in their reprisals. It is only in quiet conversation you get the brutal truth. This was said to me by one of the Bulgarian Leaders in Sofia:—'We intend to make every village in Macedonia a centre of revolution. If there are any, Greeks or Bulgarians, who check us, they must be removed in the interest of Macedonian independence. The time for argument is gone. We shall run no risk from traitors. At the proper time the country will rise en masse against the Turk.' 'But what chance' I asked 'will your peasants have against trained Turkish Soldiers?' 'You know what the Turkish soldier is when let loose. The country will welter in Massacre.' 'We know it, we know it!' was the quick exclamation in reply. 'We want a big massacre! It is the price we shall have to pay. We shall provoke the Turk into such a massacre that Europe will must—intervene. I do not expect any thing from your Reformed Movements, or Board of Financial Control. The Turk plays with you and defeats you every time. I know Europe is getting sick of Macedonian muddle. But Europe has got to be stirred. The only thing to stir it to interfere and take Macedonia muddle. But Europe has got to be stirred. The only thing to stir it to interfere and take Macedonia from Turkey, will be great massacre of Christians. That is the way by which Macedonia will get its liberation.' Horrible words! spoken by a revolutionary leader, a man whose name is well known in England and America to the more prominent sympathisers with the Macedonian movement."

Are the massacres of the Turks by the Greeks, Bulgarians and the Armenians made known to the world? No. Why has there been such a conspiracy of silence? Is it because it would alienate the feelings of the Christian Europe? Is this the way by which Armenia is to get its liberation as Macedonia did?—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

Bombay, March 4.

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NAGARS AND INDIAN STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is to be very much regretted to see that Mr. Lakhamidas Ravji Tairsey again rushes to the press for writing his uncalled-for opinion and views on the Junagad Administration, with which as I have said in my last letter he has no concern and of which he knows nothing. What a ridiculous and irrelevant question he puts to me to answers about the installation of His Highness the Nawab Saheb! He writes that "Mr. Nanavaty was quite recently at Junagad and if he did not hear of the coming installation, he must have moved there with closed ears." May I ask Mr. Tairsey whether he has carefully read my first letter on the "Junagad Administration" which appeared in your columns on January 17th and which is the subject of Mr. Tairsey's petty criticism? In that letter did I not write that it was a talk of the town that the Nawab Saheb was to be installed in the month of March, but one cannot say it definitely in the absence of any official announcement? Then what leads Mr. Tairsey to say that I moved in Junagad with "closed ears"? The month of March is passing and where is the offered announcement?

The distinguished term "Huzur" can never be applied to Mr. Rendall. In its technical sense it means a ruling chief. If the Rajkot Agency Treasury is known by the name of the "Huzur Treasury" as told us by Mr. Tairsey, here the term "Huzur" is not meant for Mr. Machonocie, but it is used for the Benign Government. The Huzur Treasury in Junagad, as for example, will be the treasury of the Nawab and not of Mr. Rendall. This is my explanation regarding the term "Huzur", and when we have our Nawab Saheb—let him be minor in the eyes of some flatterers of the Administrator,—we have no other Huzur but His Highness's person. Will Mr. Tairsey please note this?

In my last letter I have not grudged the importation of a few outsiders. What we strongly object to is their wholesale importation and monopoly and distinct favouritism, neglecting and superseding the rights in various ways, of the people of the State. I have admired the benevolent deeds of the late sympathetic outsiders of the time of the Nawab. They never imported their men, dismissing old servants or frustrating the chances of the new candidates belonging to the Junagad State, but always carefully looked after the welfare of the State. I have not criticised these outsiders at all, but my criticism is against the present large clique of outsiders and what has Mr. Tairsey to say in their favour? I repeat that Junagad has produced men of high intelligence possessing high qualifications who are more entitled for posts in their own State. I am afraid some of Mr. Tairsey's anti-Nagar friends have totally misguided him by unnecessarily prejudicing his views against that most loyal, faithful and intelligent community of the Nagars. I boldly challenge anybody to come forward to prove that there was at any time a Nagar "monopoly" in the State and that they conducted the administration in Junagad on a "chicanery policy." What knowledge has Mr. Tairsey of these faithful subjects of the State that he speaks against them and compares them with the notorious term of "Machiavelli?" Let Mr. Tairsey and his anti-Nagar friends read the following eulogistic statements in favour of the Nagar community; most of them still exist on the Records of the State, besides a number of written *Firmans* of the then ruling Nawabs highly appreciating and commending the general conduct and faithful and loyal services of the Nagars.

Dr. Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., L.L.D., ex-Vice-President of the India Council while leaving for England to assume charge, writes to one of his friends—indeed a very distinguished and high officer of the Government, in his letter dated the 15th March, 1910, from Junagadh:—

"I have received the announcement of my appointment in the Council of India with very mixed feelings. I should be sorry to leave His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagad and my half-finished work in this fascinating province where I have met with kindness and appreciation from all quarters. I had heard a great deal about the Nagars of Junagadh being quite as scheming as our. . . . friends whom you know so well, *but I think it is a libel on the Nagars. I found them both loyal and faithful.*

The same distinguished and sympathetic Dewan who had a successful career throughout and whose work had undoubtedly met with "kindness and appreciation from all quarters," had selected, of his own accord almost all Nagar secretaries and clerks under him and how these Nagars have discharged their duties to their Mahomeda Dewan can be seen from the following opinion which he has put on record in his official memo of 2nd March, 1910:—

"The Dewan offers his warmest thanks to the members of his office establishment for their congratulations and good wishes. He takes this opportunity of placing on record his *high* opinion of the devotion and zeal with which they worked during his tenure of office. He has always received ungrudging and very valuable assistance from them in the discharge of his arduous duties."

These are the opinions, not of a man of Mr. Tairsey's experience of a few days' visit in the Junagadh State but of one of the ablest persons of the country who had the responsibility of carrying on his work as Dewan—the highest officer, of the State. Sir Abbas Ali Baig is neither a Nagar nor a member of His Highness's subjects which Mr. Tairsey and his anti-Nagar friends must carefully note.

Besides Sir Abbas Ali Baig's opinion I may safely quote other remarks made in favour of Nagar officers by distinguished Bridtish officials:—

"Fortunate indeed it was for the Junagadh House that in the latter part of the last century, amidst dissensions, at home and wars abroad, it found an *able* leader and *adviser* in Dewan Amerji whose name, with those of others of his family, deserves to be eternally remembered, his life with gratitude, his death with shame, by all of Babi blood who generation after generation may continue to hold sway in Junagadh."

This remark was openly made by Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., the then Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar at the time of the installation of the late Highness Sir Rasoolkhanji, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., etc., on 20th June, 1892, in the installation Durbar. This shows the loyalty of the late Nagar Dewan Amerji and his family.

In the year 1867 Colonel Keatinge also a Political Agent of Kathiawar expressed himself in the following words in a letter he wrote to His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Sir Mahobat Khanji, K.C.S.I.:—

"Messrs. Gokuljibhai, Saleh Hindi, and Narsinhprasad are the four *pillars* of the State and as long as they are in harmony the State will prosper."

Here the first and last gentlemen whose names have been referred, were Nagars and their abilities can be ascertained from the above remark of Col. Keatinge, who had the honor of organising the ways of Kathiawar Administration.

In 1893 the Junagadh State had witnessed the unfortunate riots between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Prabhas Patan and through the tact and segacity of Vazir Bahauddinbhai and the Naib Dewan Mr. Purushottam Ray Sunderji Zala, the parties came to an amicable decision and while appreciating their abilities the then Dewan of Junagadh had issued instructions from His Highness the late Nawab Saheb in which it was stated:—

"For the high and laudable service which the Vazir Saheb has rendered in thus strengthening the loyal devotion of these two classes to the Government of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, I am greatly indebted to him, as also to the Naib Dewan Mr. Purushottam Ray Sunderji Zala who has not only given his valuable assistance to the Vazir Saheb and myself in this undertaking, but has contributed materially to the success achieved by persuading the people of both the sects to settle their difference. I therefore take this opportunity of tendering my hearty thanks to them both, and conveying to them under directions from His Highness the Nawab Saheb the sense of the great pleasure derived by His Highness on the happy termination of this Case. . . .'

Here Mr. Purushottam Ray S. Zala is a member of the Nagar community and with the exception of Sir Abbas Ali Baig's administration, the failure of the administration actually began after the unhappy retirement of this great and faithful Nagar politician, Mr. Purushottam Ray Zala. The following statement of a great distinguished British Civilian Officer of the rank of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar fully corroborates my views. He writes in his letter in 1903 from England:—

"I am, however, truly sorry to learn that Mr. Purushottam Ray tendered his resignation of the Naib Dewanship. It seems to me a *great evil* that the State should lose the services of one who has done so much for it and I hope the severance will not be a permanent one nor that it will lead to other changes in the State officials." It is said that no man is indispensible, but a Junagadh without Mr. Purushottam Ray in the Council thereof, seems to me inexplicable.

Mr. Tairsey while writing about the "monopoly of the Nagars must not have naturally any knowledge of reality of things. His statement can be easily refuted from the following remarks of a Civilian British Officer of high position and who had the experience of the Junagadh State for about six years.

"Though Junagadh has a Mahomedan title yet from old times the Government has been mainly Hindu and the bulk of the population is still Hindu, but as at present constituted the Administration seems to be chiefly Mahomedan while the Dewanships are entrusted to Hindus who have no real influence or interest in the state and whose sole object seems to be to retain the favour of the Mahomedan party."

These are a few proofs out of hundreds on records of the State, of the loyalty and devotion of Nagars to their rulers and the ruled. Mr. Editor, these are not the opinions of the subjects of the Junagadh State but of high British Officers and Dewans who were outsiders. There was no "Nagardom" at all in the past but Nagars as we see from the above opinions worked in co-operation with the Mahomedan and the Hindu Officers of the State and they all lived in harmony like brothers in those golden days of the past.

If Mr. Tairsey is satisfied with these statements, will as a straight-forward friend of mine withdraw his remark against the Nagars and thereby add to his established reputation in the public, through the columns of your esteemed paper?—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, March 8.

U. P. FINANCES.

BUDGET PRESENTED TO COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 8.

At a meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, held, to-day, Mr. Blunt, the Financial Secretary, presented the financial statement for 1920-21.

Mr. Keen, the Chief Secretary, introduced the U. P. Village Panchayat Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee.

Pandit Jagat Narayan introduced the British Indian Association and Canning College Bill.

The resolution of Lala Suthbir Singh, that there should not be any increase in the water rate for irrigation of sugar cane and rice as has been proposed by the canal Department, was defeated, 21 voting against and 9 voting for.

Several recolutions were moved by the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, the principal one being of the Lucknow University and the reorganisation of the Allahabad University. Mr. Chintamani asked that Council should be given an opportunity to discuss the financial side of the subject before legislation be undertaken.

The resolution was accepted by the Government.

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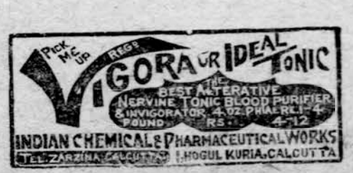
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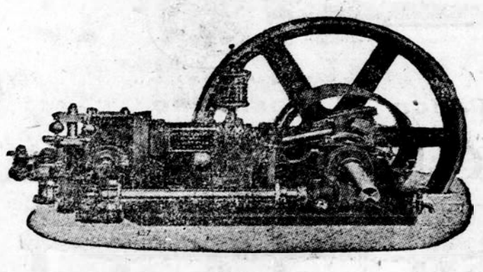

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ANGLO-FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY.

M. KERENSKY INTERVIEWED.

M. Kerensky who has been at present livin in the country, spent a day in London during mail week, and gave an interview to a represe tative of the "Manchester Guardian," in regard to present situation in Russia:—

My first question was, whether he had seen the declaration of Labour leaders of the night published this morning. He said that he had, and that he considered this document to be very serious and very symptomatic, particularly so as it came from men who nobody could suspect of sympathy with Bolshevism.

I asked M. Kernesky what was his attitude and that of his political friends towards the Bolshevik Government. He replied that it was unchanged. They would continue to combat Bolshevism in the name of domocracy and the working masses, and he believed that they would ultimately be successful if the Allied Governments would not interfere with them But those Governments, M. Kerensky said were at present and had been for two years playing into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

He could desribe their policy, if it could be called a policy, only as pro-Bolshevik, for if they had desired to strengthen Bolshevism and secure its hold on the Russian people they could hardly have hit on a better means attaining that end.

I ventured to suggest to M. Kerensky tha he himself had once been in favour of intervention in Russia.

"Yes," he repdied, "but it was a very different kind of intervention and in totally different circumstances. At that time the war was still going on, and what I and my friends asked was that the Allies should help those forces in Russia which desired to continue the war in spite of the Peace of Brest-Litovsk. That peace caused a profound sense of humiliation all over Russia, even among some the Bolsheviks, and if the Allies had sent a army of 100,000 men and had supplied artillery and munitions, in my opinion the Russian people would have continued the war an Bolshevism would have been overthrown. Bu since the Armistice I have been opposed intervention which has become interventio in the internal affairs of Russia.

"Last summer I and some of my friends addressed ourselves to the Peace Conference an to the public opinion of Western democracies begging the Allied Governments to stop thei intervention in support of reactionary general and warning them that it would only streng then the Bolsheviks. They refused to liste to us, and you see the result."

THE BLOCKADE A CRIME.

M. Kerensky went on to say that the blockade of Russia was a crime. It was abomin able that a population of a hundred millions should be deliberately starved because peopl in other countries objected to the form an the action of their Government. Moreover, if the blockade continued much longer, the people would be driven to desperation and the consequence would be appalling. If Russia were finally and utterly ruined, the rest Europe would suffer just as it inevitably suffer from the ruin of Central Europe.

In M. Kerensky's opinion there was only one possible policy—to raise the blockade once and entirely, and to have done with such policies as the "cordon sanitaire" an the barbed-wire enclosure. The only chanc of enabling the Russian people to rid them selves of Bolshevism and establish a free democratic regime was to throw Russia open an re-establish free relations between her and the rest of the world. The effect of enclosing her was that the Russian people were cut off from all information except that supplied to them by the Bolsheviks. Moreover, th Russians naturally attributed all their miseries to the Allies.

THE REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS.

"I noticed this morning," M. Kerensk went on, "that the Allied Governments hav again refused to allow Mr. Ramsay MacDonal to go to Russia. Could anything be more absurd? The more people that go to Russia th better. Let everybody go who wants to go and then Western Europe may learn the truth about the Bolshevik regime."

M. Kerensky expressed his surprise that Signor Nitti should have agreed to refusing Mr. MacDonald a passport, seeing that h had pledged himself in the Italian Chamber to allow a deputation of Socialists and Liberal to visit Russia.

What, M. Kerensky contined, could be mor natural than the increase of popularity an the military victories of the Bolshevik Gover ment? Koltchak, Denikin, and Yudenitc represented not only Russian reaction but als British and French reaction. There was spontaneous reactionary movement in Rus sia. The whole thing had been organised the British and French Governments, whos policy was definitely anti-Russian, not merel anti-Bolshevik, and this policy began befor the Bolshevik revolution.

LORD MILNER AND THE KORNILOFF RISING.

He (M. Kerensky) and his Government had had to meet the hostility of England and France. The Korniloff rising in September 1917, was supported by Lord Milner, who was then Secretary for War, and by General Knox Military Attache at the British Embassy Petrogard. Of this M. Kerensky said he ha convincing proofs. In August, 1917, a mes sage came to Russia with letters from Lord Milner to General Korniloff.

I asked M. Kerensky whether Sir George Buchanan (British Ambassador at Petrogard) had anything to do with the Korniloff rising. He said he thought not. Sir George Buchanan was an honest man, but unfortunately not strong one.

"Besides," M. Kerensky said, "the British War Office during the war had a policy of its own which was not the same as that of the Foreign Office. For example, the British diplomatic representative knew nothing of Admiral Koltchak's intention to make a cup d'etat, but the British military authorities instigated and supported it."

The position of the Provincial Government after the defeat of the Korniloff rising was, M. Kerensky, said, very difficult. It could not tell the facts to the Russian people, for had it done so there would have been a general demand for a separate peace. Therefore the Government kept silence in the interests of the Allies. But the British and French Governments, by organising the Korniloff rising, share with the Bolsheviks the responsibility for demoralising the Russian army, and for the peace of Brest-Litovsk. In fact, they had really created Bolshevism, and since it was in power they had done everything possible to strengthen it.

THE OFFENSIVE OF 1917.

I asked M. Kerensky whether it was true that the Allied Governments had forced him to make the offensive in July, 1917. He said that it was not, and that he ordered the offensive on his own responsibility for the purpose of helping the Allies by keeping large numbers of German troops on the Russian front until the American army should be available. When he took office as Minister of War, M. Kerensky said, the Russian army was demoralised, and the German troops were being withdrawn to the western front." In August 1917, there were more German troops on the Russian front than there had ever been at any previous time during the war. It was, as he had already said, the Korniloff rising that finally demoralised the Russian army, not the offensive of July, which attained its object.

He considered that the services of revolutionary Russia to the cause of the Allies had been most unjustly ignored, and had been rapaid by base ingratitude. While he was being attacked by the Bolshevik agitators as an agent of England for having ordered the offensive, France and England were organising conspiracy against him. The French Government subsided the Russian reactionary papers which attacked the Provisional Government. In his opinion the reason for British and French hostility to the Provisional Government was that the latter had declared for a peace without annexations. The British and French Governments wanted a Government in Russia which, having Imperialist designs of its own, would help them to achieve theirs.

M. Kerensky further stated that, as the late Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" said, the Russian Government was never informed either of the peace proposals made by the Austrian Emperor in March, 1917, or of those made by Germany to M. Briand in August, 1917. But on November 5, 1917, the Russian Provincial Government received from Austria definite proposals for general peace with all the Allies. It was prevented from acting upon them by the Bolshevik revolution which took place a few days later.

I asked M. Kerensky what was his opinion in regard to the independence of the Russian border States.

He said that the Provisional Government had given them complete autonomy, and that he was in favour of their having it, but in his opinion it was essential that they should be federated with Great Russia. It was necessary to the very existence of Russia that she should have access to the sea and not be cut off from the ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea. He did not think it necessary that Poland and Finland should be included in the Federation.

POLAND DELIVERED TO THE TSAR.

The Provisional Government had granted complete independence to Poland, which the Allies had handed over, tied and bound, to the Tsar. When the Provisional Government took that step it had before it telegrams from the French Government confirming the terms of the Doumergue agreement of February, 1917, which arrived after the revolution had taken place. The British and French Governments agreed to hand over to Russia the whole of Prussian and Austrian Poland, and they promised that the question of Poland should not be discussed at the Peace Conference, and should be regarded strictly as Russian internal question.

The Poles owed everything to the Russian revolution, yet they were now trying to annex Russian territory and restore the great Poland of the past. That is to say, the Polish Government was trying to restore the conditions which led to the downfall of Poland and ultimately, to its dismemberment.

BRITISH DESIGNS.

My last question was whether M. Kerensky believed that the British policy in regard to Russia was actuated by Imperialist and economic motives.

He said that he was convinced of it. The British Government had in fact, continued th policy of Brest-Litovsk. What was in effect British protectorate had been established ove the Caucasus, for the British occupied Bak and Batum. The naptha of Azerbaidjan, which Russia was deprived by the blockade was being appropriated by Great Britain, wh held the route to Persia and to Turkestan which had been described as a danger by the British press, which seemed to forget tha Turkestan is part of Russia. M. Kerensk did not doubt that the cotton of Turkesta had a good deal to do with British policy.

As to the French Government, it seemed t have no conception of international policy. M Clemenceau, for instance, was the type of th insular French petit bourgeois with no idea be yond purely French interests. If Great Bri tain might think it possible to carry on policy of dismemberment of Russia withou taking any excessive risks, for France to in dulge in such a policy would be sheer mad ness.

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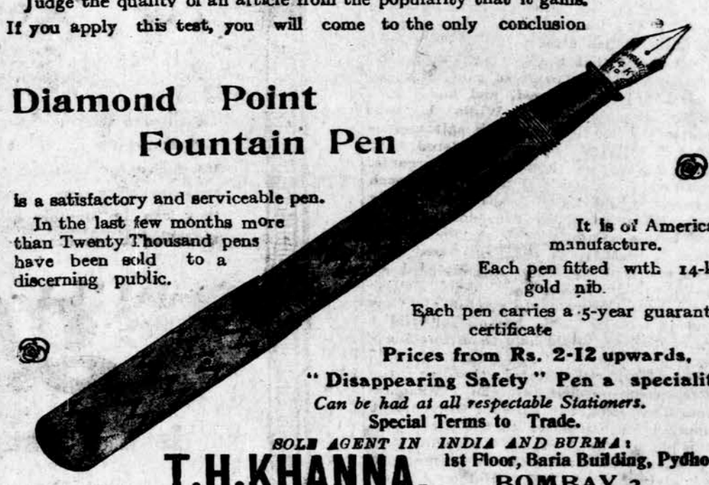

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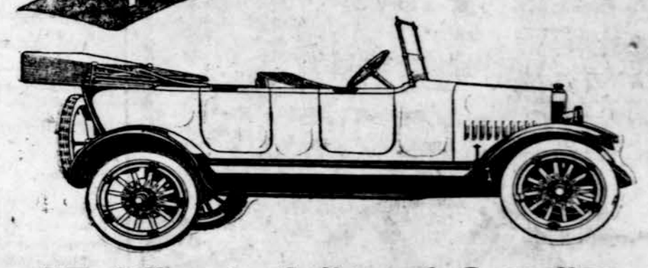

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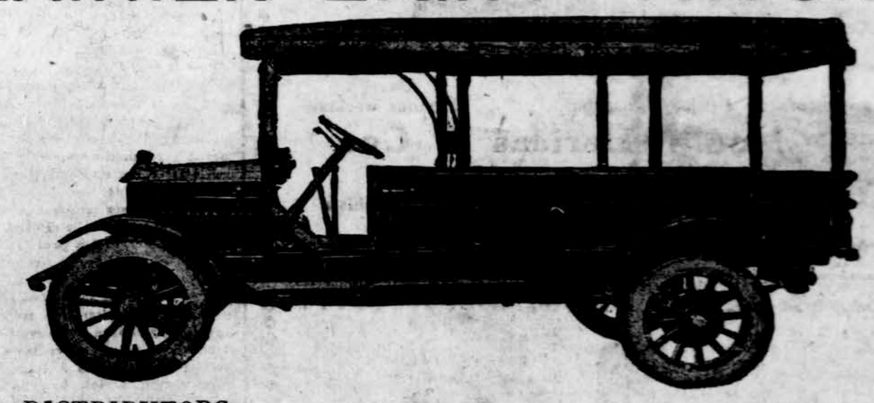

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